ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,040—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

1893.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
B. HYDASPES	2766	450	E. Gordon	25th Aug.
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5015	1200	L. H. Moule	8th "
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	15th "
				Saturday.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	900	E. Crewe	23rd Sept.
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	30th "
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	J. S. Jephson	7th Oct.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	14th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st "
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the steamers sail on Friday, a Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

23rd Aug. 6th Sept. 20th Sept.
4th Oct. 18th Oct. 1st Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th July, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Sept.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,195	750	1st Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th September,
ORION	A. Orlando	2,311	500	9th October.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,235	900	21st Sep

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Samson House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 22, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th September, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connexion with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board at 2 P.M., in the PRINCE'S DOCK on the day of SAILING.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,547	26th August.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	16th Sept.
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	2nd October.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
The Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 19, 1893.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 23rd August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,460 tons, on the 27th August, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, on the 24th August, at 2 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 30th August, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd August, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. R. B. KING, Hyderabad.
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VETERINARY.

A Valuable and Efficient Remedy for—
CRACKED HEELS,
SAND CRACKS,
SEEDY TOES,
THRUSH, &c.

Price per Tin, Re. 1-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

OUR SIGHT

is of greater importance, and gives us more satisfaction, than all our other senses put together.
OUR EYES
ought, therefore, to be treated well.
KEMP & Co.'s
SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
are scientifically made, and the sight carefully tested. When properly suited with spectacles, the wearer will be relieved of headaches, and the nervous system will experience a rest not hitherto obtained.

KEMP AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

KEMP TAN CREAM.

THE SPECIAL POLISH FOR
BROWN BOOTS,
SADDLERY, &c.,
And Brown Leather of every kind.
Per dozen Rs. 5. Per Bottle As. 8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

LONAWLY HOTEL is CLOSED for a few months, and the ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL is OPENED in POONA, near the Railway Station. The Rooms are very Comfortable and Airy; and under good management.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	230
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

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CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO.,

CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS' PETROLEUM HAIR WASH

is unequalled as a Hair Dresser, Preserver, and Producer; it causes the Hair to grow on bald spots by nourishing and vitalizing the capillaries. Its perfume is exquisite in fragrance, the Petroleum being first refined and its odour overcome.

Price Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12 per Bottle.

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BADHAM PILE & COMPANY'S "PERFECTUM."

RIDING BREECHES.

CUT ON THE MOST APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.
Cash Prices.

	Rs.	As.
WHITE DRILL for Polo	11	4
WHITE or KHAKI COTTON CORD	11	4
WHITE or DRAB MOLESKIN	13	8
WHITE ELASTIC TWILL	20	0
DRAB VELVET CORD	25	0
WOOLLEN BEDFORD CORD	25	0
FANCY WHIPCORD	25	0
SUPERFINE WHITE DOESKIN for Racing	31	8
SILK WARP WHITE CASHMERE	31	8

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BOMBAY.

TOBACCO RESEMBLES WHISKY

in one respect, no matter how fine the quality, both are considerably better when matured. We guarantee that the fine Virginian Tobacco from which

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is made has laid in bond the requisite time, consequently

FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO

is the only Tobacco that justifies the term RARE OLD BONDED, and is, therefore, we claim superior to any other Pipe Tobacco before the Public.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES.
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,
AND
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
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Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

STEEL BOILERS,

LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.

NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our work under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

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RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 26
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
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BICYCLES

"THE ROVER"
Has set the fashion to the World.

"THE PREMIER"
The first and fastest Cycles of the Age.

TRICYCLES.

Arrival of a new and large Consignment of "PREMIER" and "ROVER" Machines, fitted with the most improved style of Cushion and Pneumatic Tyres, and every modern contrivance for increasing speed and reducing weight, without diminishing strength or stability.

The PREMIER CYCLE Co., LD., and Messrs. J. K. STARLEY & Co., LD., stand FIRST among the GREAT ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS and are the *only* Manufacturers who build Machines specially designed for use in India and fitted with TYRES made of RUBBER SPECIALLY PREPARED TO WITHSTAND THE EXIGENCIES OF THE CLIMATE.

The present improvement in Exchange has enabled us to quote the following low Cash prices, and for the convenience of approved Constituents who do not wish to buy for Cash, we have decided to offer any of our Machines on the following EASY TERMS OF PURCHASE, viz. :—

One substantial payment on Delivery, and the Balance in small equal monthly payments extending over one year, as per examples given below :—

THE "PREMIER" CYCLES,

	CASH Prices. Rs.	HIRE PURCHASE. First payment. Rs.	12 Monthly payments of Rs.
The "HOLBEIN No. 1 Safety,"—The "Champion Road Racer," specially light, improved Cushion Tyres	320	150	16
The "FREMIER MODEL F 2"—Safety, Strong, Diamond Frame Roadster, up to any weight	250	100	14
The "PREMIER No 3" TRICYCLE—Extra High Class, every improvement. For Lady or Gentleman	420	200	21
The "PREMIER No. 2" TRICYCLE—Similar model to No. 3. Extra strong, for hard work and rough roads	350	175	16

Each Machine fitted with our SPECIAL quality Cushion Tyres

THE "ROVER" BICYCLES.

The "POPULAR ROVER."—A new model Safety, Extra Light with improved steering head, and 1893 Dunlop Pneumatic Tyres	350	175	16
The "ROVER ROADSTER."—Similar model to the "Popular," of slightly stronger make, all latest improvements and SPECIAL Cushion Tyres	275	130	15

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ARE SHIPPERS OF THE FOLLOWING :—

INVALID'S PORT.
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LA-TORRE SHERRY.
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OTARD'S V.S.O.P. COGNAC.
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SUPERIOR "PEG" BRANDIES.
"PALL MALL" WHISKY.
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Complete List of Prices of their well-known Brands can be obtained on application at their Offices,
OLD CLUB HOUSE, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SWEATER FOOTBALL, AND POLO, JERSEYS, &C.

WHITE SWEATER JERSEYS.
(All sizes.)

FINEST CASHMERE JERSEYS.
(Club Colours.)

FINE WHITE CASHMERE JERSEYS.
(Non-irritating.)

NAVY LAMB'S WOOL JERSEYS.
(All sizes.)

WHITE CASHMERE SQUARES, OR MUFFLERS.
(Spot, Horse Shoe, &c.)

SILK SQUARES, FINEST RIBBED, PLAIN, And
(Club Colours.)

ELASTIC BELTS, ALL COLOURS.

THORPE AND CO.,
HOSIERS, AND SHIRTMAKERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
M. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians. H.M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND for the Year ended 30th June, 1893, of Rupees Twenty-one per Share, WILL BE PAID, on presentation of Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, on or after the 1st September.

By Order of the Directors,
JOHN BRISTED,
General Manager.

Bombay, August 22, 1893.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

BELL TENTS
FOR
NATIVE CAVALRY

As Sanctioned by
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

PRICE: Rs. 33 each, Complete.
Apply to the SECRETARY.

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UNIFORM RATES FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ASSURERS.

UNDER the LONDON and LANCASHIRE'S revised Indian rates, Assurances may be obtained for a lower Premium than is elsewhere charged for POLICIES ISSUED FREE FROM DEBT.

ATTENTION is directed to the many liberal features of the Company and particularly to its new Endowment Assurance Scheme, and to the SPECIALLY advantageous terms now granted to Officers of the Army and Navy.

The financial position of the Company is of the highest order.

Prospectuses, Proposal Forms and all requisite information may be had on Application to

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THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 12-8-0 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the Half-year ending 30th June last, will be PAID on and after THURSDAY, the 31st instant, to Shareholders, whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 22nd August, 1893, on production of Share Certificates.

Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum, and Bijapur Districts will obtain Dividend Warrants at Hubli, on and after the 7th September, 1893, on production of the Share Certificates to the Manager there.

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.,
Secretaries & Managers.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1893.

CHOCOLATE BROADCLOTH.

OVER 5,000 yards of Chocolate, Claret Blue, Olive, Green, and other Broadcloths suitable for Servants, Peons, &c., now ready.

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SMOKERS
In search of really
GOOD TOBACCOS,
will be glad to have their
ATTENTION
drawn to the following
CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY,
Whose Name is a Sufficient
GUARANTEE
FOR THE
GENUINE CHARACTER
AND
HIGH QUALITY
of the following

SPECIALITIES:—

		Rs.	as.
"1888" Mixture	per 1 lb. tin	3	12
Do. do.	,, ½ ,,	2	0
"Pyramid" Mixture	,, ½ ,,	2	0
"Golden Block" Mixture	,, 1 ,,	3	4
Do. do.	,, ½ ,,	1	12
"Rifle" Mixture	,, 1 ,,	2	8
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye	,, ½ ,,	0	14
Golden Fleece	,, ½ ,,	1	12
Latakia	,, ½ ,,	1	12

MILD, MEDIUM OR FULL FLAVORED AS DESIRED.

Warranted fresh, pure, and sound.

CIGARS and CHEROOTS
of all the leading Brands.
SPECIAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CIGAR "CONDITIONERS"
To promote the proper conditioning of Cigars, Cigarettes or Tobaccos in the Monsoon.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.
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EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

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Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S. W.

ON account of the FALL in EXCHANGE, Members are requested to note that ALL PRICES quoted in the SOCIETY'S PRICE LIST of the 15th April, 1893, and Monthly Circular of August, 1893, are NET, until further notice.

For the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Limited.
LATHAM & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1893.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.

As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS.
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY AND CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR
MOET AND CHANDON.
FRESH CONSIGNMENT TO HAND.
CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints,
of this Celebrated Brand.

Per doz. quarts..... Rs. 58
Per doz. pints..... Rs. 31

Apply to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Bank Street,
OR
DENISON & Co.,
(Suppliers by the Bottle)
Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, at the Bombay Custom House, in the Reporter General's Department, a few Copies of the ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Trade and Navigation of the Presidency of Bombay, for the Official Year 1892-93.

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Bombay, 18th August, 1893.

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NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 30th August, 1893, at 5-30 P.M.

W. D. GRAHAM,
Honry. Secretary.

Bombay, 29th July 1893.

BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Underwriters' Association will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd August, 1893, at 4-45 P.M., to transact the following business:—

(1). To receive the Report of the out-going Committee for the period from 1st July, 1892 to 30th June, 1893.

(2). To appoint the Committee for the year 1893-94; and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee.
C. J. MICHAEL,
For Secretary.

Bombay, 15th August, 1893.

NOTICE.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last of

Rs. 25-0-0	per Share of Rs. 500	paid up		
,, 12-8-0	,,	,,	250	,,
,, 6-4-0	,,	,,	125	,,
,, 3-2-0	,,	,,	62-8-0	,,
,, 1-9-0	,,	,,	31-4-0	,,

free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 23rd Instant, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 19th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, August 16, 1893.

NOTICE.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING Co., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 5 per Share, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 23rd Instant, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 19th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, August 16, 1893.

NOTICE.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last of Rs. 5 per Share, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on Application, on and after the 23rd Instant, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 19th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, August 16, 1893.

NOTICE.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 31th June last of Rs. 25 per Share, on the Old Shares, and Rs. 12-8-0 per Share on the New Shares, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 23rd Instant, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 19th instant.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, August 16, 1893.

NOTICE.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June last of Rs 25 per Share, free of Income Tax, WILL BE PAID, on application, on and after the 23rd Instant, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 19th instant.

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NOTICE.

OWING to the rapid depreciation in Exchange, we are obliged to announce that our PRICES are INCREASED 5 per cent. from THIS DATE.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

Bombay, 21st August, 1893.

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RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

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Offg. Manager.

Bombay, May 20, 1893.

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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

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OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regardin giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,162½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,060
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	98½
Commercial Co. Ld. Mgs.	10,000	100	6,30,000	10 pr. ct.	160
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	£9
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	190-95
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	270 / 190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badhan Pile... apty Brothers	4,000	100	100	10	87xd
Berar Oil Mills Co. Limited.	6,625	200	185	18	42
Bombay Fire Insurance	1,250	100	all	Nil.	400 no
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation.	In Liquidation				
Do. New Issue.	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,500
Bombay Iron Mfg. Co., Ld.	500	375	225	67½	1,120
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 9	75
Bombay Flour Mills	600	500	500	3 pr. ct.	63½
Deccan Ice Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	900xd
Deccan Paper Mills	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct	1.
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	197
Goyord & Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Indian Guarantee Bureaty	500	100	70	...	70 no
Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	125
Jehangir B Karani & Co, Ld.	2,00	500	100	8 pr.ct.	100
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	div 231	330
Kurrachee Landing	800	500	300	37½	19½
Mahomed Manufacturing Co.	8,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 13	84
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60½
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	190
Oriental Loan...	5,000	20	25	8 pr. ct	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	86xd
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	470
Prince of Wales Fireinsural Flour Mills	250	3,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Soundy & Co...	2,500	100	200	... 9	1) 50
Southwell and Austin, Ld...	Ord. 1,000	100	10	5 pr. ct.	InLqda
Do.	Prf. 1,00	10(	10	10 pr. ct.	12½
Thacker & Co	2,000	50(	all	6%	950
Thacker & Co	1,50	10(	10(	10	63
Telephone Co.	2,50	2	2(		19 Exd
	PRESS COMPANIES			Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,20
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		45)
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,10	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945
Apollo	750	2,10	2,100	90	300
Bellary	187	1,01	1,000	Nil. 40	220
Bhowanigur City Press & Mfg Co, Ld	350	250	250	...	300
Bombay Cotton Jenni's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.....	1,00	125	125	Rs. 10	110
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	60	200	all	16	125 / 32½
Colaba	500	1,80	1,80	27	275
East India	350	1,000	1,00	45 div	1,400
English Press and Manfg...	400	250	...	13½	130
Fort	845	2,50	2,50	Rs. 35	1,175
French	300	500	all	10)	445
Harvey and Sabapathy....	450	500	50	55	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.....	750	400	all	50	115
Khangaum.....	240	450	450	32½	330
Mahsudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.....	300	500	500	63	120
Mercantile.....	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	115-16½
Mofussil Co.....	2,125	400	400	Rs. 40	405
Munmar M.....	1,000	250	all	32½	273½
New Berar.....	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	590
New Indian.....	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1	120
Prince of Wales.....	100	500	500	Rs25 dv.	410
Sabapathy (Bellary).....	500	500	75	20	48
Samoon.....	300	500	500	20	50½
Sind and Punjab Co.....	100	1,000	00	25	1,600
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	510
Sorab Woollen Mills.....	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	175
Surat City ress Co., Ld...	375	200	all	2)	227½
Volkart	...	1,00	1000	Rs. 100	970-7
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad ...	900	1,500	1,000	93	1,40
Alliance	1,50	0(	all	Rs. 25	485
Anglo-Indian...	1,315		100	5	60
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	(	all	6per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co...	60	500	500	20	330-35
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.....	80	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	300
Central India.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	990
China Mills Co. Ld.....	80	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	49)
City of Bombay	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	810
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	10 pr. ct	615
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	695
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1.	Rs. 40	375
Dimal Mills Co. Ld.....	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	365
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	90	425-50
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	550
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	410
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	630
Hindustan Mill	700	500	500	40	68½
Howard and Bellooghe ...	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 5	580
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	... 90	1,10)
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	310
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,05)
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	550
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	31½
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	257	12	175
Jeevan Bhoo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	775
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	800xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	615
Khatao Manufg. Co...	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	475
Leopold	2,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	190
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	600
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	835
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400
Mahaluxmee	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	1,465
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,490
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	120
Morarji Goculdas	2,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,825
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.....	4,50	108	100	12 p.c g.d	101
Madura Mills..	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
Nasirabad ...	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	425-30
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	370
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,125
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	500
Ripon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	R. 50	875
Samoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Shalapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,200
Sonderdas.....	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	590
Southern India	1,000	600	500	Rs. 15	185xd
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	312½
Sun Mills, Ld..	1,250	250	250	12½	30)
Tear of India..	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	300
Swadeshi Mills	675	600	600	Rs. 15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co...	90	1,000	1,00	80	553
Vishwakarma Lakhmichand Co. Mill Co Ld	90	50	90	15	500
Victoria Mills..	55	1,00	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,700	1,500	1,000	Rs. 30	620
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,00	...	700
Ghatan Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	450

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-5	
China Leaf	"	25-1	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	24-14	"
Do. do. new	"	24-12	"
Australia do.	"	25-5	
Bombay do.	"	25-3	
English Sovereigns	"	10 2	
Do. Dragons	"	10-	
Bar Silver 17 Besterees.....	"	93	
Do. 171 do.	"	93-8	
Canadian Dollars	"	104	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	203	"
Five-Francs	"	3/9	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
French Press Company, 3-30 p.m.
Bombay Underwriters' Association, Graham's Buildings, 4-45 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5 p.m.
General Meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, School Premises, Hornby Road, 5 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 21st;—Kt. Companion (s), from Cardiff. Yesterday :—Bancoora (s), from Rangoon; and Forteviot (s), New Castle.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 21st :—Seeadler (German Cruiser), from Zanzibar. Yesterday :—Kt. Commander (s), for Havre and Dunkirk.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Mahanady left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Marquis Bacqulhem left on Monday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, will close at Karachi, at 9-30 p.m., to-day, the 23rd instant.

CAMA AND ALLBLESS HOSPITALS ENDOWMENT FUND.—The hon. treasurer acknowledges, with thanks, a donation of Rs. 25 from Mrs. Bell, Deesa.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Rohilla, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., to-morrow, the 24th instant.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A practice game will be played on the Cooperage ground this evening between the Rovers and Mr. A. C. Owen's team. The kick-off will be at 5-30 p.m.

A MISSING LAD.—A. J. Simon, a Goanese, residing at Haines Road, has made a report to the police, that his nephew, Pascoal Simon, aged fifteen years, left home, at about 7 a.m., on the 10th instant, and has not since been heard of.

RUN OVER BY A CARRIAGE.—Rakhma Seedoo, aged sixty years, residing at Dongree Street, was on Monday last, removed to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from fracture of the left leg, caused by his having been accidentally knocked down and run over by a hack victoria driven by one Narayan Babul, while walking along Jail Road.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme will be played, at the Cooperage Bandstand by the Band of the 5tht Bombay Light Infantry, at 6 p.m., to-day (weather permitting) :—

Quadrille.....	The Duke of Fife.....J. Wood.
Overture.....	Le Duc D'Glonne.....Auber.
Valse.....	Love's Old Sweet Song...Bucalossi.
Selection.....	Plantation Songs.....Kappey.
Valse.....	Eldorado.....T. P. Royal.
Galop	Round Oak .....Feuvel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A SUSPECTED THIEF.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Framjee Bhicaji, inspector of the detective police, charged Abdool Hakim *alias* Kallon, an inhabitant of Banda, in the North-West Provinces, with having in his possession gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 729, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained. On the 31st ultimo the accused was arrested by a havaldar, at Falkland Road, and the ornaments were found in his possession. As the accused could not give a satisfactory account for the property found in his possession, he was detained in custody, while the police continued their inquiries, which resulted in the discovery of a five-chamber revolver and a cartridge belt containing forty loaded and two unloaded cartridges, from the accused. It was also ascertained that the accused had committed burglary at Banda, and the ornaments found in his possession belonged to a person residing at that place. The Magistrate convicted the accused on a charge of having in his possession a five-chamber revolver and a cartridge belt without a license from the Commissioner of Police and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment. With regard to the first charge brought against him, in respect of ornaments found with him, his Worship ordered that after the expiration of the above imprisonment, the accused be sent to the Commissioner of Police, who would forward him to the Superintendent of Police at Banda.

A WEDDING AT AHMEDAAD.—An Ahmedabad correspondent writes :—Mr. Madhavdas Rugnathdas of Bombay is well-known for hisaadvocacy of widow-marriage. Twenty-two years ago he set a noble example to his backward countrymen by marrying a young widow Dhankorebai, niece of Mr. Varjiwandas Madhavdas, of the Kapole Bania caste, to which Mr. Madhavdas Rugnathdas also belongs. Ever since then in spite of the most unreasonable persecution by his caste-fellows he has upheld the cause of social reform. Those who are acquainted with the organisation of the Hindu society know how difficult it is for a person in the position of Mr. Madhavdas Rugnathdas to have marriage connections formed in his family, especially with members of his own caste. Yet in this also he has been successful. His daughter has been married to a medical graduate of his own caste. Recently he has got his son Bhagwandas, by his present wife, married to the daughter of Mr. Hansraj Hirji Parekh, of the Kapole Bania caste. The bride is a virgin girl of twelve years. The marriage was celebrated here on the 18th instant, with great eclat, at the bungalow of late Rao Bahadur Bholanath Sarabhai. On the 19th, Mr. Madhavdas Rugnathdas gave a grand evening party in honour of the wedding. A large number of influential ladies and gentlemen attended on these occasions. Officials, merchants, and members of the bar showed their sympathy for Mr. Madhavdas Rugnathdas and the cause of social reform by their peresence at the wedding and the party. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. G. McCorkell, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Wallis, Lieut. Hall, Lieut. Carbutt, Misses Gillespie, Misses Walters, Miss Milliken, Miss Arnold, Miss Baillie, Surgeon-Captain Basu, the Hon. Mr. Oodharam Mulchand, Khan Bahadur Nowrozji Pestonji, Mr. Jehangirji Pestonji, Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji, Rao Bahadur Lalshanker Umiashankar, Rao Bahadur and Miss Motilal Chunilal, Rao Bahadur Jayakar, Rao Saheb Atmaram Kaji, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Wadia, Mr. M. P. Modi, barrister-at-law, Sheth Jamnabhai Bhagubhai, Sheth Chimanlal Nagindas, Miss Sorabji, Dr. (Miss) Motibai Kapadia, Mr. Varajrai Sakarlal, Mr. and Mrs. Keshavlal Motilal, Mrs. Madhavlal Ranchhodlal, and many others. The wedding was celebrated according to Hindu rules, and was solemnized with great demonstration. In honour of the wedding Mr. Madhavdas Rugnathdas gave donations of Rs. 300 to the Gujrat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad Prarthana Samaj, Bholanath Ladies' Institute, and Mahipatram Poor Asylum.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Wednesday, August 23.
Vigil of St. Bartholomew, Apostle and Martyr.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Thursday, August 24.—St. Bartholomew.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, (AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, COLABA).

Thursday, August 24.—St. Bartholomew Apostle and Martyr.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGAON.

St. Bartholomew.
Wednesday, 8 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.
Thursday, 7 a.m.—Choral Eucharist.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Divine Service will be held on board the s. s. Tait in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

At the Sanitary Congress, Edinburgh, Mr. Ernest Hart delivered an interesting address on cholera, starting with the dicta :—(1) "That cholera is a filth disease, carried by dirty people to dirty places, and diffused by specifically poisoned water." (2) "That you may eat cholera and drink cholera, but you cannot catch cholera." (3) "That cholera may be considered for all practical purposes as an exclusively water-carried disease, and that it is carried only by water poisoned by human discharges." The region of the Lower Ganges he described as the home of cholera, largely in consequence of the habits of the people, and their constant use of foul water for drinking purposes.—At the meeting of the British Medical Association at Newcastle-on-Tyne, yesterday, the following resolution was carried unanimously : "That it be referred to the Parliamentary Bill Committee to take such steps as may be desirable to approach the British and Foreign Governments with a view to obtain their intervention in securing measures for the suppression of cholera at the Hardwar and other Indian fairs, and at the Mecca pilgrimage, and that for this purpose, also, the facts be made known to his Majesty the Sultan.

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE twelfth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, was held yesterday afternoon, at the Company's Laboratory premises, 6, Armenian Lane, Dr. Thomas Blaney being in the chair.

Mr. J. Bristed, general manager of the company, having read the notice convening the meeting and also the proceedings of the last meeting, the chairman said :—The condition of the affairs of your company during the past year remains to closely as it was during the time of our last year's meeting, that there is really very little for me to state. If I were to attempt to say anything as to the condition of the company, I would have to repeat remarks, which was made to you last year. The usual financial condition, has prevailed during the last year, the competition has been equally keen and the business of the company has gone on, and I think you will see from the report which the directors have now placed before you that, all that could be done in regard to the careful management of the company, has been done by the general manager and the directors. The only change noticeable upon, which it is necessary for me to make perhaps a single remark, is that, we proposed a dividend of thirteen per cent, last year, whereas the proposition that will be laid before you now, is that the dividend be twelve per cent., which is due to the times in which we have been living and to the unusual condition of the exchange. We have been the victims of circumstances, over which we have no control. If I can say anything to the shareholders in respect of this reduction of the amount of dividend, it is this, that we the directors have been more than usually anxious during the year, and have kept ourselves more in touch with the general management, than we have done in previous years. The reason has been this—We ourselves saw that in the existing state of financial matters it was necessary for us to use every means in our power to keep up, not only the reputation of this company, but to keep the business up to its previous good condition, and it gives me the very greatest pleasure to tell you that whatever difficulties the management may have had to face during the past year, the amount of the business, which the company have done, has been quite equal to that of the last year or of any of the preceding years. It shows, at all events internally, as far as good management is concerned, I am able to say that Mr. Bristed has given us every satisfaction. (Acar, hear.) The way in which he has managed the affairs of the company, there has not been any doubt in our mind that advantage has not been taken of every occasion for improving the condition of the company. As usual in stock-taking, the directors have taken their share by checking the stock, both in the head office, in the laboratory, and in the branch office. In taking that stock, I am not entitled to any credit, because as you know, I was sick, and had to go away to Europe, and the directors in charge of the affairs of the company, had to do my work. It is stated in the report "that the directors have every reason to believe that the amount estimated under this heading is correct." That is a very important statement to make, I say, though I had no personal share in the checking of the accounts, I am quite certain that the directors in office, during my absence, have faithfully discharged their duty in that respect. I also think that a special feature in the management of the company, is that, though we have the greatest confidence in our general manager, we thought, that it was our bounden duty to make ourselves as sure as possible that stock-taking was correct, and not a deceptive item in the accounts. With these remarks, I beg to propose that the report of the directors for the year ended 30th June, 1893, with the balance-sheet and profit and loss account duly audited, be approved and adopted.

Mr. Harkisondas Nurotamdas seconded the proposition, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Harkisondas then proposed that a dividend of Rs. 2 per share, being at the rate of 12 per cent. on the paid-up capital of the company, for the past year, be paid on and after Friday, the 1st September. He said that the shareholders should content themselves with the dividend, considering the critical state of the trade and the condition of the rates of exchange.

Mr. P. N. Wadia seconded the proposition, and it was carried unanimously.

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Rustomji N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the nomination of Mr. John Bristed, who acted as a director during the absence of the chairman, was confirmed.

Mr. John Bristed proposed that Mr. Harkisondas Nurotamdas and Mr. Rustomji N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, be elected directors for the ensuing year. He said that both gentlemen had given the greatest assistance to the management—in fact more than he ever expected. They had taken a great deal of trouble in checking the stock, and had done a wonderful amount of work for several days together.

Mr. Bland seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The chairman proposed that a bonus of Rs. 3,700 be distributed amongst the employes of the company at the discretion of the general manager. He said that he had a knowledge of the management, which perhaps no chairman of any other company possessed. With reference to the company which he served as a director, he had the advantage over others in that he was not Messrs. Kemp and Company every day of his life, and had opportunity of observing how the employe's did their duties. He said from personal knowledge, that the employe's were deserving of the bonus, and he was sure that it would be passed by the meeting.

Mr. Eknath Khote seconded the motion which was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. S. Khote, seconded by Mr. Pavri, Messrs. Lidbetter and Company were elected auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 300.

On the motion of Mr. Bristed, seconded by Mr. Eknath Khote, the appointment of Dr. Blaney as a director of the company, as made by the directors, was confirmed.

Mr. Bland proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, observing that Dr. Blaney might live long and continue to preside over them for many years.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Wadia, and it was carried with acclamation.

THE SOUTHERN MAHARATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The twelfth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, Henshaw's Buildings, Marine Street, Mr. Isaac Alcock presiding. The following report was adopted :—

Considering the high prices of cotton, which ruled during the latter part of the year under report, and the daily increasing difficulties arising out of a keen competition in the yarn trade, the directors think that great credit is due to the management for securing such favourable results. The net profits for the year amounted to Rs. 1,20,716-12-1, from which Rs. 30,000 have been credited to depreciation fund account. An *ad-interim* dividend at 10 per cent. per annum was paid in March last, absorbing Rs. 29,850. The balance, Rs. 60,866-12-1, we recommend be appropriated as under :—Payment of a farther dividend of 10 per cent. per annum Rs. 29,850, payment of bonus to the mill hands and office establishment Rs. 1,500, transfer to reserve dividend fund Account Rs. 25,000, balance to carry forward to next years's account Rs. 4,516-12-1. The mill and contents, together with the yarn, cotton, and cuppas on hand, have been insured for a total sum of Rs. 11,11,000. Mr. Wilson T. Lidbetter was this year deputed to Hubli to examine and check the stocks there on the 30th June last, and he reports having found them correct. Mr. Issac Alcock retires this year, but is eligible for re-election. Messrs. Wilson T. Lidbetter and Cursedjee Cowasjee Dalal offer themselves for re-appointment as auditors.

The resolutions embodied in the above report were carried. A compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

So many of the charitable institutions of Australia having suffered financially owing to the suspension of payments of the banks, the veteran statesman the Right Hon. Sir Alfred Stephen, has addressed a letter to the Sydney public, in which he proposes that a week of self-denial and abstinence from luxuries shall be observed, and the money that would in ordinary circumstances be spent, be devoted to the maintenance of the charities. He reminds the readers of his letter, that the cost of one of the most beautiful towers of the Cathedral at Rouen was defrayed by the savings which the people effected by abstaining for a whole season from the use of butter. The Mayoress of Sydney has consented to act as treasurer to the fund. The idea is a philantropic one, but its effects may be a little hard on the tradesmen who cater for the daily needs of the inhabitants. The butter-makers and vendors about Rouen were probably ruined by the abstinence of the people, but this view of the matter does not seem to have occurred to Sir Alfred Stephen.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madona keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

CRICKET.

ATHORNAN *VS.* BEHDINS.

THIS match was played on the Parsee Gymkhana ground on Saturday and Sunday, last between the priestly and lay sections of the Parsee community. The priests had their best available strength, but the laymen were not fully represented, Messrs. Gagrat and Writer preferring to stand out. Pawri, Mody, (junior,) and Bapasola, the two former representing the priests, and the latter the laymen, could not play owing to absence from Bombay. M. D. Kanga who had returned from Australia but two days before the match played for the Athornans, but in spite of want of practice, had the best average for his side both with bat and ball. The Behdins outplayed their opponents at all points of the game and won an easy victory by an innings and 35 runs.

ATHORNAN.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
P D Kanga, c Patel, b Mistry.	3	c Machliwala, b Chinoy.	5
K H Judge, b Billimoria	0	c Engineer, b Mistry.....	0
D M Raja, b Mistry.....	6	c Cooper, b Mistry.....	2
D D Kanga, b Mistry	4	c Daver, b Mistry	4
R E Mody, b Mistry	0	b Machliwala	13
M B Godrez, b Billimoria.....	1	c Substitute, b Machliwala.....	16
M D Kanga, b Mistry.....	9	Run out	15
K D Khambatta, c Cooper, b Mistry	4	Not out	2
F C Dustoor, not out	7	c Cooper, b Mistry	5
R D Kanga, c Machliwala, b Mistry.....	3	c Billimoria, b Chinoy...	0
J B Madon, c Cooper, b Chinoy	0	b Chinoy	0
Extras.....	4	Extras	16
Total	41	Total	78

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. B.	M.	R.	W.	2nd Innings. B.	M.	R.	W.
K Mistry.....	81	9	16	7	110	8	32	4
R Billimoria	75	5	21	2	75	6	25	0
S Chinoy*	7	1	0	1	31	5	1	3
B C Machliwala.					60	10	3	2

* Wide balls 2.

BEHDINS.

1st Innings.	
E N Daver, b Raja.....	1
B C Machliwala, c and b Mody.....	7
D F Dubash, b Madon	13
K Mistry, c Godrez, b Madon	9
K D Engineer, c R Kanga, b Mody	24
D C Daruvala, b M Kanga.....	29
S B Spencer, run out	23
C M Patel, c M Kanga, b R Kanga	1
R D Cooper, c Mody, b M Kanga	3
H L Billimoria, c Mody, b Raja	12
S Chinoy, not out.....	5
Extras	16
Total	154

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.	B.	M.	R.	W.
R C Mody	120	7	40	2
D M Raja.....	98	7	33	2
J B Madon	50	2	23	2
M D Kanga.....	45	2	16	2
R D Kanga*	60	5	18	1
P D Kanga	5	0	8	0

* Wide balls 2.

GADECHI UNITED C. C. VS. BHAVNAGAR SAMALDAS COLLEGE C. C.

A return match was played between the above two clubs on Saturday, 19th August, at Gadechi. It ended in a victory for the latter by 2 wickets and 24 runs. Mr. White the captain of the former, having won the toss, chose to bat, and the inning was closed with a total of 158 runs. Mr. Bharucha, the captain of the latter, judiciously selected his batsmen, who scored 182 runs at the sacrifice of 8 wickets. The following is the complete score :—

G. U. C.	
Aaron, b Coachman.....	0
Sims, b Damri.....	8
Rhenius, c Kanga, b Coachman.....	1
Davies, b Panthaki	34
Spalding, c Panthaki, b Coachman	36
Merceweather, b Enti	10
White, run out, b Damri	23
Wylie, b Desai	12
Bunshaw, b Desai.....	1
Donnelland, not out	14
Tomas, b Enti	9
Extras.....	5
Total...	158

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
F M Coachman.....	20	58	1	3
P P Damri	12	37	1	1
M S Desai	11	26	3	2
D S Panthaki.....	9	23	2	1
N J Bharucha	2	1	1	0
R A Enti.....	3	8	0	2

S. C. C. C.	
M S Desai, c Aaron b Donnelland.....	63
N H Doctor, b Sims	6
S D Grant, c Donnelland, b Sims	12
P P Damri, run out	25
N J Bharucha, c Aaron b Rhenius	31
F M Coachman, b Rhenius	27
B H Omrigar, c Donnelland, b Sims.....	3
D S Panthaki, c Davies, b Sims	21
Makrani, not out	1
R A Enti ..... } to bat.	
T V Bhansali... }	
Extras.....	17
Total.....	182

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Sims	20	72	2	4
Rhenius	18	62	3	2
Donnelland.....	13	21	5	1
Merceweather.....	2	15	0	0
Aaron.....	4	7	1	0

ILBERT VS. MARS.

A MATCH was played on Sunday between the two clubs and ended in an easy victory for the Ilbertonians by 11 wickets and 63 runs. The Mars Captain won the toss and elected to bat. But they could do nothing against the excellent trundling of B. Wadia and Billimoria, the latter taking 7 wickets for 10 runs. The whole side yielded but a poor aggregate of 24 runs, D. Mehta their captain only entering into double figures. The Ilbertonians had an easy task before them, and soon knocked up 101 to their credit. Billimoria, who is giving promises of a bright future, A. Godrez, and Screwvala contributing 47, 10 and 17 runs respectively. Bowling honours were equally divided between the Mars captain and S. Davur, the latter keeping a good length throughout. On their second venture the Mars Club made a still poorer show, the whole side being dismissed for a poor 14, out of which "Extras" were responsible for 7. The feature of the game was a "hat-trick" performed by B. Wadia who did good execution, taking 7 wickets for 3 runs only.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 20.

Porteous, Lt-Col, Ms, 4th Pioneers, on leave, from Bangalore
Lindsay, Capt, Bo, 1st L N Lanc Regt, off leave, from Mhow

AUGUST 21.

Grantham, Capt, Bo, Poona Horse, on duty, from Quetta.
Baddeos, Lt, Bengal, R D Fusirs, on leave, from Quetta.
S

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

On SUNDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE, CAWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandora, in the Bungalow lately occupied by Mr. C. L. Smith, on the Pali Hill Road, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, carpets, table and hanging lamps, pictures, glass, crockery and plated ware, &c.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.

Bombay, August 23, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DELHI WHITE WHEAT.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, and 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. Ralli Brothers' Godown, Ryan Market, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Ramgopal Fulchand—

50 tons Delhi white wheat.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 powerful bay Arab horse aged, goes in saddle and harness.
1 second-hand strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong-built victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 rapid 1¼ cushion tyres and tangent spokes bicycle, 30" wheel.
1 pair of new cushion tyres for 30" wheels (new).

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandora, near the Sanitarium, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hinks's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, first-rate oleographs and pictures, a handsome strong-built dog-cart, a powerful grey Arab horse, goes in harness, gentleman's saddle, &c., the property of J. C. KIDDLE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

The property of another gentleman—

1 self-driving mail coach by Fuller and Co., with a single and double pole.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, August 23, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. No. 4,
FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT MAZAGON.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Hormusjee Adarjee Kanga, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Abdoo a Hasan, the undermentioned property THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to him under an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 17th day of November, 1892, and made between the said Abdoola Hasan of the one part and the said Hormusjee Adarjee Kanga of the other part, all those messuages, hereditaments and premises which are built upon two pieces of land, together with the said pieces of land, and which said two pieces of land are situate at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and one of the said two pieces of land contains by admeasurement three hundred and sixty and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. III, new No. 1772, old Survey No. 149, new Survey No. 375, and the other piece of land contains by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-seven square yards or thereabouts, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under new No. 1686 and new Survey No 3376, and all which messuages and houses are assessed by the Municipality under the following Nos., viz, ward No. 3375, street No. 61, Coppersmith cart ward No. 3377 and 3559, street No. (1) at (3), Coppersmith cart, ward No. 3356, street No. 15, Coppersmith cart, and all which said messuages and premises forming one block which is bounded as follows, that is to say, on the North by the Nowgur Street, on the South by the Nowgur Street, on the West by the property of Dawoodkhan Abdoolakhan, and on the East by the Mahomedan mosque and the property belonging to it.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, mortgagee's solicitors, at No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned at their Auction Room in Medows and Forbes Streets, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, August 23, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Forbes Street, Fort, opposite the offices of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., the valuable handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, plateglass, glass and crockeryware, pictures, Brussels carpets, Hinks' kerosine lamps, table ornaments, square pianoforte by Broadwood, &c., the property of Mrs. BELLINA ROSENSTRIEP.

The property is on view.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, on the dates hereunder mentioned, sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Purshotam Narayen and Shantaram Purshotum, the Mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 12th day of July, 1892, all the undivided moiety or one half share of the said Purshotum Narayen and Shantaram Purshotum, in the undermentioned properties :—

On THURSDAY, the 31st day of August, 1893, at 4 P.M., on the premises.

LOT No 1.

All that piece or parcel of land with chawls and buildings thereon, on the north side of Thakurdwar Road, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,666 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No 142, and New No 1445, old survey No 439, and New Survey No 7621, and assessed under Municipal ward Nos 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, (1) 37 (2), 52, 53, 54, and street Nos 72 to 78 1, 2, 3, 4 and 1 A in the registration sub-district of Bombay and bounded on the north by the properties of Shamrao Narayen, and Dwarknath Moroba, on the South by the said Thakurdwar Road, on the East partly by the property of Ravagur Coovergur and partly by the property of Narayen Trimbuck, and on the West partly by the property of Shamrao Bhaserkjee and partly by the properties of Balkrishna Nillajee, Anupurnabai, widow of Chintoba Janoba, and Ramchander Keshewjee, and the said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor, Purshotum Narayen.

On FRIDAY, the 1st day of September, 1893, at 4 P.M., on the premises.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate in Khuterali Lane, on the east side thereof in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 428 square yards, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No 140, New Nos 1272 and 1273, old survey Nos. 464, 458, 459, and 462 and new survey No. 7550 and 7-7521, and the dwelling house and buildings erected thereon, assessed under ward Nos. 1037 and 1038, and street Nos 28 and 29, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on the North partly by the property of Moreshwar Narayen and partly by the property of Ramchander Wittoba, on the South by the property of Ramnath Pandoba, on the East by the property of the said Moreshwar Narayen, and on the West by the said Khuterali Lane, and the said premises are in the occupation of the mortgagors and tenants of the said Purshotum Narayen.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1893, at 4 P.M., at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

LOT NO. 3.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Land bearing Collector's new No. 3-13597, on the east side of the property of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and being between two Foras Roads, respectively known as Mahalaxmee or Clerk Road, and Tardeo or Arthur Road in Bombay, containing by admeasurment 22343 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing new survey No. 3419, and leased to the Gordon Mills Company, Ld., under a lease, dated 19th April, 1883, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the South-east by the said Clerk Road, on the North-east partly by the property of Pascoval De Souza and partly by the property of Raghunath Narayen Khote, on the North by Mahaluxmie Road and on the South by the said Gordon Mills, and the said premises are now in the occupation of the said Gordon Mills Co., Ld.

ON THE SAME DAY, AT THE ROOMS OF THE AUCTIONEERS.

LOT No. 4

All that undivided fourth part or share in all that piece of vacant Foras Land, bearing Collector's New Nos 13 97 and 13 63, new survey No 3421, situate eastward of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and between the two Foras Roads, respectively known as the Clerk and Arthur Roads, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 22343 square yards or thereabouts in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and leased to Haroon Mohamed, under a lease, dated 29th July, 1886, and bounded on the north by the vacant ground belonging to Government, on the South by the said Clerk Road, on the east partly by a water passage and partly by a vacant ground belonging to the said Haroon Mohamed, and on the West by vacant ground, belonging to the said Haroon Mohamed and leased by him to Abdul Hussein Sumaudeen, and the said premises are in the occupation of the said Sulleman Abdul Wahid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Edgelow and Gulabchand, the Solicitors for the Mortgagees, or to the undersigned.—Dated this 15th day of August, 1893.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, August 23, 1893.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
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BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
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FOR DETAILS
SEE MARATHI ADVERTISEMENT
in "Kesari," of Poona.

A. CUMINE,
Acting Collector, Khandesh.
Khandesh, Collector's Office, Dhulia, 12th August, 1893.

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" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 22.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports a decline of ¼ per cent., both in Consols and Indian Sterling Loan, at 97⅞ and 107¼, respectively ; and the market rates of discount were further put up one-half per cent., say, to 4¼ per cent., both for short London Bills, and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. The price of Bar Silver was ⅛d. higher, at 34d., per oz ; but in New York the value of the metal was nominal, while demand Exchange on London was a cent. higher, at 4 88 dollars. The United States Treasury bought 45,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 74·25 dollars. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were ½ per cent. lower in London at £66. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India remained at 1s. 2⅞d. French Rentes in Paris declined ¼ per cent. to 99 ; Paris Exchange on London was 7 centimes lower, at fcs. 25·27½.

A further decline of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, and in East Indian, all grades of Broach, Dholleras, Oomras descriptions, and Hingunghat were lower to the same extent. American Arriva's were 3-32d. lower in the nearest position, and 1-16d. down in all others, the extreme quotations being 4 3-64d. for August-September deliveries, and 4 1-16d. for December-January. The market closed quiet ; Surats neglected ; and Arrivals quiet ; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales ; East Indian *nil*. The day's Imports were 5,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton further receded 1-16 cent, say to 7¼ cents ; and September Futures were 4 cents lower, at 7·04 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

Here, the Cotton Market has been quiet in tone to-day, with only a small business passing ; but prices the same as before. Exporters have bought 200 bales of Bhagulkote, at Rs. 169-70 ; and 100 Compta, at Rs. 178 ; while the Mills have taken 450 bales in all, consisting of 150 Mulkapur, at Rs. 173 ; and 100 each of Julgaum, at Rs. 172 ; Akola, at Rs. 185 ; and Barsee, at Rs. 180 per candy.

WHEAT.—This market re-opened to-day, but only a small business was transacted, and prices were quite unchanged for all descriptions, the feeling having been quiet.

SEEDS.—Business has also been recovered in this market, the tone of which has been steady ; but transactions have been upon only a moderate scale and entirely on the bases of previous rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	736	bales.
Wheat	17,255	owts.
Linseed	4,0 4	,,
Rapeseed	5,023	,,
Poppyseed	516	,,
Castorseed	2,784	,,
Rice	1,442	,,

FREIGHTS remain quiet in tone, and we have again no business of importance to report.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 2⅛d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 2 15-16d. Demand, and 1s. 3 3-16d., for three months' sight Credits ; and 1s. 3d., Telegraphic December-January transfer, 1s. 3⅛d., for three months' sight Credits for January delivery, and 1s. 3 9-32d. later. We have heard of a little forward Telegraphic being taken for the end of the year ; also Credits for next year's delivery, at our quotations ; but the business passing either way has been very limited, there having been no speculative element in the market to-day, and the feeling at closing was quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 15-16d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 7/8d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 3 3-16d.	,,
France 3 do.	1·60.	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak again to-day at some further reduction in rates. Fours opened at last evening's final rates of 105¾ for Money, and 105 11-16 for Account, but ere long declined to 105⅝ and 105½, in the two positions, respectively, these having also been the closing quotations. 97 is still quoted for the new 3½ per cent. Loan.

SHARES have been lifeless ; and the only changes we have to report this evening in the general market are an advance of Rs. 28 in Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue ; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas Mill shares. Bank of Bombay shares are now quoted at Rs. 1,162½.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats neglected.

Good Dhollera	4

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	97 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	99
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	88
Bar Silver	34

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage, arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, AUG. 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur, from Calcutta Madras and Colombo, arrived here day before yesterday evening.

The City Line steamer City of Perth, left here for Bombay day before yesterday evening.

PORTSAID, AUG. 21.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall, left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, AUG. 22.

French mail steamer Oxus from China arrived,

The M. M. Co.'s La Seyne, reached Aden, on Friday, the 18th instant, at 3 a.m.

The M. M. Co.'s Armand Behic, left Aden for Europe, on Monday, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, left Penang for Bombay, yesterday, the 22nd instant.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 21.

10 p.m.	80·8

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22.

6 a.m.	79·3
10 a.m.	81·4
2 p.m.	82·3
4 p.m.	80·6

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent, perfect.
Cable Aden-Zanzibar section interrupted.
Communication with all places in Nicaragua except San Juan Del Sur interrupted.
Mauritius mail closes at Colombo at or about 2 p.m. 26th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 22nd August, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.		Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	21	7	27	a.m.	12	1
Teheran	22	2	58	p.m.	...	11
Suez	22	3	0	p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 22nd August, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	30	...	1
" Kurrachee	...	16	...	1
" Madras	...	53	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

POONA.

DEATH.

RUSTOMJEE—August 22, at Boottee Hall, Poona, Khorshed, wife of Rustomjee H. J. Rustomjee, of Kurrachee, and daughter of Cursetjee Cowasjee Mehta, aged 20.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOOKEY—August 12, at Murree, the wife of Surgn-Lieutenant-Colonel Bookey, of a daughter.
COWIE—August 15, at Meerut, the wife of Sergeant-Instructor W J W Cowie, Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles, of a daughter.
DE WILTON—August 5, at Kasauli, the wife of A W de Wilton, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.
MOORE—August 3, at Dunga Gali, Murree Hills, the wife of A T Moore, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BINGLEY—WAY—August 12, at St Paul's Church, Umballa, by the Rev H Bush, Alfred Horsford Bingley, 7th (D C O) Bengal Infantry, to Mabel Katherine, eldest daughter of Colonel G A Way, late Commandant, 7th (D C O) B I.
HOGG—COOMBES—August 2, at St Peter's, Fort William, Calcutta, by the Rev A E Stone, Sergeant F H Hogg, 1st Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers, City of London Regiment, to Mary Margaret, only daughter of the late Lieutenant and Quartermaster Coombes, the Buffs.
MACMUNN—WATSON—August 7, at All Saints' Church, Coonoor, by the Rev T W Cassels, M A, Lieutenant G F MacMunn, D S O, Royal Artillery, son of J A MacMunn, Esq, M D, to Alice Emily, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Watson, I S C.

DEATH.

HOBSON—August 13, at Cawnpore, of cancer in the throat George Hobson, Pensioned Conductor, late of the Ordnance Department, aged 56.

SECOND EDITION.
THE NARRATIVE
OF THE
MAHOMEDAN
AND
HINDU RIOTS
OF AUGUST 1893
IN BOMBAY,
As it appeared from Day to Day in the *Bombay Gazette*,
HAS BEEN RE-PUBLISHED
IN
PAMPHLET FORM,
With ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.
Price, Annas 4 : Postage, one Anna Extra.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICES,
Albert Buildings, Fort.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1893.

IT is curious to read by the light of recent events, the discussion which took place in June, last year, on the proposal to increase the police force of Bombay by 290 men. The inadequacy of the strength of the local police had been the theme of the Corporation itself for some years before that. The Government had been addressed on the subject and requested to augment its numbers and improve its organization. Acting on this impulsion, the Government appointed a committee, some three years ago, on which the Municipality was represented. After considering the facts adduced that committee recommended that four hundred men should be added to the force—which even with that increase would be weaker in proportion to the population, than the police of Calcutta, to say nothing of European and American cities. This proposal was considered by Government, and after another committee had reported, the proposed addition was reduced to 290 men, chiefly on the ground that the Census of 1891 showed that the population was not so large as it appeared in the calculations placed before the first committee. The estimate placed the numbers at nearly a million ; the Census taken in the following year showed a total of 821,000. The figures of the Census however showed a wholly unsuspected deficiency of females, amounting to two hundred thousand—a disproportion which it is difficult to reconcile with any of the known facts. If the females really bear the usual proportion to males, the population of Bombay ought to appear in the Census returns at the million which calculation indicated. But this question apart, it is undoubtedly the fact that the proportion of the police force to the population was no longer what it had been formerly, and there was a general agreement that it ought to be increased. The Government of India recommended in October 1891, that the Municipality should be given an opportunity of proposing any modifications of the scheme regarding the police establishment, which they might consider necessary with a view to reduce expenditure, especially in view of the fact that the Census returns showed—or appeared to show—the population to be materially less than it was supposed to be, by either of the Committees. The Corporation obviously cannot be blamed for acting on this invitation and going into the question *de novo*. In the meanwhile the feeling of alarm which had supervened when a number of outrages took place in the distant quarters of the city—for which it was impossible to provide more than one patrol for two miles of roadway, during ten minutes in the night—had subsided, and become well nigh forgotten. On the other hand the Government had with doubtful wisdom raised the question of the proportion of the cost of the police to be borne respectively by the Provincial Government and the local ratepayers, and had more than intimated an intention to place the whole burden on the Municipality.

This element of controversy undoubtedly obscured the equally important question of providing an adequate force for the maintenance of order and the protection of life and property in the city. It is necessary also to bear in mind that, by statute, the responsibility of deciding upon and fixing the proper strength of the police force, devolves upon Government, and not upon the Municipality ; so that whatever criticism may be incurred for remissness in providing the requisite strength, can only rest upon the latter in a secondary degree. Nevertheless, as will be seen the Corporation, once delivered, by efflux of time, from its first fears, displayed a singular want of appreciation of the requirements of the case. Instead of pressing upon Government the advisability of giving practical effect to the demand, in the reasonableness of which it firmly believed, for an addition to the police establishment, the Corporation gave its attention chiefly to the polemic about the incidence of the charges, a question which now awaits the decision of the Secretary of State. A committee of the Corporation was appointed last February twelve-month to report on the question of the increase of the police force. The Government of Bombay addressed the Corporation deprecating delay, and stated that the Governor understood from what had fallen from the President on the occasion of a deputation, which had just previously met his Excellency, and from the general concurrence of the members of the deputation that it was acknowledged that the Government should be held responsible for deciding what is the proper establishment of the police for the city, and that the Corporation had no desire to incur any part of that responsibility. That was exactly the responsibility which the Corporation was resolved to incur. The considerations which led to the rejection of the modified proposals made by the Government, read somewhat curiously just now. The committee was appointed in February 2nd, 1892, and drew up a report on May 2nd, which after postponements came up for debate in the Corporation on the 27th June. The report which bore the signatures of Messrs. P. M. Mehta, A. M. Dharamsi, D. E. Wacha, J. U. Yajnik, and T. Blaney, condemned the proposal of the Government that 290 men should be added to the force and disposed of the original recommendation of the two committees for a larger increase, with the remark that the Bombay Government themselves had dismissed them as too extravagant. But the Government's own proposals for an addition of 290 men were cut down to one hundred—"if any at all were granted." In 1885, Sir Frank Souter had asked for an increase of two hundred men, one hundred of which were then given :—"The committee think that if an increase is at all to be granted, it should certainly be confined to the remaining hundred men asked for by Sir Frank Souter"—the truth being that Sir Frank Souter deemed a much larger addition to be essential, and only cut down his requisition to two hundred, when he was informed by Sir Max Melville, that it was hopeless to ask for more. The reasons which the committee gave for intimating that no increase of policemen was required were delightfully naive. "It is futile to drag London and Paris in comparison with Bombay in this matter, the conditions existing in those two towns being so different from those here. Bombay is more favourably situated than Calcutta, in so far as it is barricaded by the sea on all sides, except just a narrow space to the north. Moreover the sailor-population of Bombay is less difficult to manage than that in Calcutta." The argument of the committee appointed by Government that there is an obvious danger to the peace and security of the city if prolonged disturbances should require exceptional efforts was set aside. "This committee would point out that the population of this city has proved itself to be one of an exceptionally peaceful character ; and, secondly, past experience has proved that the proper thing to do, in the case of prolonged disturbance, is to call out the military !"

The week before last it was found necessary to call for the military within an hour and a half of the breaking out of the riots which the police available was powerless to prevent ; and it is necessary to keep the military in the streets now that the riots have been suppressed, because the police force is too small to undertake, the task of preventing their recurrence. As we have already said, had the Acting Commissioner of Police more European constables and mounted police, the riots which for three days wrought such havoc to life and limb and property, would probably never have occurred. It must be borne in mind that in Calcutta with a population of Bengalis, who have never been accused of being as ready to resort to street-fighting as Mahomedans or Mahratees, has a thousand sepoys and fifty European constables over and above the number available in Bombay. The report reaches its climax in a sentence set out in all the glory of a special paragraph: "In considering the question of an increase, it should never be forgotten that every additional policeman, more than is required, is an additional focus of petty and vexatious oppression, and oftentimes of corruption,"—a very good reason one would suppose for dispensing with any police force at all, if, as is implied, every police man is a focus of oppression. As a reason for refusing any increase to the thirty mounted police it is pointed out that this body costs Rs. 19,000 a year, and "the committee do not think that the mounted police serve any such purpose for which it is requisite to spend so much money." Had the Government acted on this thoughtful expression of opinion, Mr. Vincent would not have been able to interpose his sowars on Friday week between the Hunnuman Temple and the rioters who were bent on attacking it. The European members of the committee, with a better appreciation of the responsibility involved, declined to concur in this remarkable report, which is a standing monument to the prescience of those whose views, it embodies. Colonel Wilson set forth very briefly, but with great clearness, that the Bombay police even in quiet times are cruelly overworked, and that seventy-three per cent. are under ten years service, the unceasing toil and exposure aging them so fast that they have to leave the service prematurely. For eight months in the year these foci of oppression are on night duty, during which period they are on duty for seventeen hours one day, and fourteen hours the next, there being no eight hours law for them. The European constables, men selected for their superior physique, good character, and intelligence, are worked off their feet in ordinary times, and as we saw last week when fighting has to be done, it is they who have the lion's share of it. The men on night duty get no rest next day if they have to attend at the Magistrate's or Coroner's Court. They have to go on duty again without any rest, for there is no reserve. The city is dangerously and even scandalously under-policed. This was made clear years ago, and yet nothing has been done to apply the remedy. But the responsibility for the continuance of a state of things so incompatible with the security of one of the largest cities of the Empire, does not rest with the Municipal Corporation. It rests with the Government.

MR. SCHWANN appeared recently in the House of Commons in a more favourable light than is customary with him. He very properly displayed some curiosity respecting the grant which the powers that be have in their wisdom thought it right to make out of the Indian revenues towards the Imperial Institute. From Mr. George Russell's answer to the question put by Mr. Schwann, it appears that the money was voted by the India Office in the time of Lord Kimberley's predecessor. The amount, as previously stated, is £1,000 per annum, and it is given for five years, its renewal to depend "entirely on the benefits found to have been secured to India by the expenditure." Let us hope that they will prove to be numerous. Mr. Russell further tells us that the grant was sanctioned on the ground that the governing body were in pressing need of funds for the proper accommodation and custody of their Indian economic collections, the charges of which, apart from the permanent cost of maintenance, were likely to be exceptionally heavy for the next few years. What would the Imperial Institute do without India ! The most satisfactory thing we have heard about the institute of late is the news that the services of Dr. Theodore Cook have been secured as head of the scientific staff. It is hoped that this excellent appointment may be regarded as indicating an intention on the part of the managers to develop the more serious side of the institute. Promenade concerts and even exhibitions of royal wedding presents are very well in their way ; but some higher attractions than these must be afforded if the undertaking is to justify its existence and keep faith with those whose contributions enabled the huge but not particularly handsome building to be erected. Dr. Theodore Cook is quite the right man in the right place, and he may save the institute from descending to the level of a mere place of popular resort.

TRADE with Tibet and Nepal is declared to be not only insignificant, but also to show little sign of expansion. The expense of transport across the passes of the Himalayas hinders the development of the trade with Tibet while the fiscal policy of Nepal throws difficulties in the way of traders to that country. In these facts the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh find a sufficient explanation of the stationary character of their foreign trade. At the same time, the local Government is disappointed that the opening up of the Sub-Himalayan districts of those provinces by the Bengal and North-Western Railway did not cause some appreciable expansion. The line runs close up to the frontier, and such a result as the Local Government contemplated was only such as might have been expected. The trade with Tibet, it appears, is carried on by the Bhutiyas, who bring over borax, wool, and salt to be bartered for articles of Indian produce or manufacture. Five lakhs and-a-half covers the value of the imports, two and two-fifths lakhs the exports. The trade with Nepal may be stated at fifty-two lakhs, the value of imports, and thirty-five and a-half lakhs for exports. With Gorakpur some trade in timber was formerly done, but the value of its consignments decreased by fifteen lakhs last year. The decrease was at first said to be owing to the stricter enforcement of the prohibition of wood that was first resorted to some three years ago, on the discovery of certain frauds, but the Government of the North-West Provinces believes that a more probable explanation has been recently received to the effect that the forests have been exhausted by indiscriminate felling.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN seems to have a passion for Commissions of Inquiry. Not satisfied with the Opium Commission and the Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of India which he proposes he is now suggesting another. He gave notice to ask Mr. Russell whether the attention of the Secretary of State has been drawn to a scheme for the separation of judicial and executive functions in Bengal, drawn up by Mr. R. C. Dutt, and recommended by Sir Richard Garth, and whether in view of the opinion recently expressed by Lord Kimberley, that the present system is bad in principle, her Majesty's Government will appoint a Commission to consider and report on the Dutt plan, or to advise some other practicable measure for securing the desired object. Mr. Dutt's proposals, whatever else may be thought about them, are said to have one merit : they show that the reform can be effected without adding to the cost of administration, but it is not easy to see how that can be.

THE usual notices have been served on the roster of jurors, from which will be selected those who will be privileged to try the riot cases in the September Sessions, which will be presided over by Mr. Justice Starling. Many of those on the jury list, whose names have been selected, are absent in Europe. It is, of course, possible that on hearing of the honour intended for them, they will make haste to return to Bombay, to attend at the High Court during the weeks that the trials will last. But lest there should be any disappointment on that score, it might be as well to extend the list of the fortunate ones, so as to equalise the prizes, by dist

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

GREAT BRITAIN IMMOVABLE ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir W. V. Harcourt, replying to Mr. Everett, said that nothing had recently occurred in India to deviate from the resolution not to interfere with the monetary standard of England.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

REJECTION OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S AMENDMENT.

The House of Commons has agreed to Mr. Gladstone's motion for the closure on Home Rule next Friday.

The amendment of Mr. Chamberlain denouncing Mr. Gladstone's motion as an attempt to convert the House into a voting machine, was defeated by a majority of thirty-eight votes.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

France and Italy have exchanged regrets regarding the unfortunate outbreak at Nimes, and have promised to make enquiries into the matter. In the meantime the anti-French demonstrations were renewed throughout Italy yesterday.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.

Secretary Carlisle has written to Senator Voorhees, showing him that the cost of recoining the silver at an increased ratio would amount to one hundred and thirteen millions of dollars. His letter is regarded as a serious blow to the faction favouring a fixed ratio, and as likely to facilitate the silver question.

THE MACKINLAY TARIFF.

Senator Wilson, the advocate of a low Tariff, has been appointed Chairman of Ways and Means, and proceeds immediately with the revision of the Mackinlay Tariff.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

SUCCESS OF THE REPUBLICANS.

PARIS, Aug. 21.

The French elections have resulted very favourably for the Republicans.

Only fifty-six Conservative and nine advanced Socialist Deputies have been elected.

All the Republican leaders have been elected except M. Floquet and M. Clemenceau, who will undergo second ballots.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Aug. 22.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Assam, with the outward English mails of the 11th instant, left here for Bombay, at 11 a.m., to-day, and the s. s. Ballaarat for Colombo and Australia, at 10 a.m., to-day.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN INDIA.

MR. KIRBY'S NEW SCHEME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

The Government of Bombay has not yet replied to the Government of India concerning Mr. Kirby's railway scheme.

The new line from Bhopal to Ujjain will now be constructed as a broad gauge line. The Secretary of State objected to the proposal at first, but a telegram arrived from him two days since, saying he would sanction the construction of a broad gauge railway.

This line will be connected with the Rutlam-Godhra Railway, and will greatly facilitate traffic arrangements, as there will be two distinct broad gauge lines to Bombay.

GRANT FOR ARMOURIES AND MAGAZINES TO VOLUNTEER CORPS.

A Volunteer grant of Rs. 30,000 for providing head-quarters with armouries and magazines has been divided amongst the following Corps :—1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 10,000 ; Behar Light Horse, Rs. 4,000 ; St. Michael's School Cadet Corps, Rs. 1,000 ; Surma Valley Light Horse, Rs. 6,000 ; Cossipore Artillery Volunteers, Rs. 2,215 ; Poona Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 1,000 ; Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteers, Rs. 500 ; Rangoon Volunteer Rifles, Rs. 2,000 ; and South Indian Railway Volunteers, Rs. 3,285.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Government have sanctioned the withdrawal of the military guard from Sheikh Budin, near Dera Ismail Khan, for the present.

Sanction has been accorded to the 16th Madras Infantry, moving from Secunderabad to Bellary, to take the place of the 29th M. I. on its being mustered out.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND'S MISSION TO KABUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 22.

The date of Sir Mortimer Durand's departure from Simla for Kabul was still unfixed up to Monday evening, pending completion of the Amir's preparations along the route.

THE MEERUT COMMAND.

The succession to the Meerut Command will probably not be decided until it is known whether Sir Henry Collett, who has claims to the post, desires to return to India.

AFFAIRS IN KHELAT.

The remaining wing of the Bombay Grenadiers with a company of Sappers left Quetta for Khelat on Sunday, while, as already stated, 500 men of each British Regiment in cantonments have been warned to be ready to march immediately, if events should seem to require it.

The ex-Khan has been removed from his bungalow in the cantonments into a fort, accompanied by a son of his, who was caught trying to escape.

It is said that the brother of Gowhur Khan is gathering men for committing raid into Bolan, but the report has no higher origin apparently than a bazar gup.

CRICKET : KIRKEE GYMKHANA *VS.* KATHIAWAR XI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 22,

The two-days' match was continued to-day between the Kirkee Gymkhana and the Kathiawar eleven. The Kirkee lot went in first, and got together 218 runs before they were all dismissed, of which Dr. Sutton made 75, Captain Johnson 31, and Lieutenant Mangles 30. The Kathiawar team next went in, and had made 76 for the loss of one wicket, when stumps were drawn.

POONA *VS.* AHMEDNAGAR.

In the Poona Ahmednagar match which opened at the Gymkhana to-day, Ahmednagar went in first and made 168 runs, Captain Broome making 47, not out. Poona has not yet completed its first innings, but they have scored 176 runs for four wickets, Wilkins not out, 59, Captain G. Smith also not out, 53.

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Last night the Bombay Philharmonic Society performed at the Town Hall, before a good audience, Mr. F. H. Cowen's, "The Rose Maiden." Although not one of the Society's best efforts, the cantata was capitally rendered, the choruses leaving nothing to be desired. Mrs. Squire, Mrs. Stanley Smith, Capt. Heyman, and Mr. R. A. English were the soloists, and on the whole their efforts met with approbation. A further notice will be given.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Government of India has sanctioned the grant to Mr. G. S. Walch, late Acting Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Madras, Public Work Department, of a special additional pension of Rs. 2,000 per annum, with effect from the 22nd April, 1893.

In consequence of the representations made to the police authorities at Karachi on Friday, says the local *Phœnix*, by a few timid Hindus fearing disorderly behaviour on the part of the Mahomedans *a la* Bombay, precautions were taken to have the armed police patrolling the native town.

The Lushai love of raiding is not exhausted yet in spite of the severe lessons of two years ago, and a plot to attack Lungleh has just been frustrated by the activity of Captain Shakespear. Our sources of information appear to be good and the Lushais must have got a considerable fright at discovering that their secret counsels were known to us and that our men were at their gates without a word of previous warning.

On certain portions of the Achinese coast, a Straits paper says, magazine rifle cartridges may readily be purchased at the rate of thirty for a dollar. And this, notwithstanding that the Dutch are supposed to keep a blockade against the importation of arms and ammunition into Acheen.

The South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 22nd July, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 67,042-0-8, and for goods, etc., Rs. 81,468-4-3, making altogether Rs. 1,48,510 4-11, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 142-6-2. During the corresponding week in 1892, the receipts were Rs. 1,41,291-12-8, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 127-12-0.

The Madras Railway, traffic receipts for the week ended 5th August were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 76,439, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,17,633, other earnings (estimated) nil, making altogether Rs. 1,94,072, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 231 0-8. During the corresponding week in 1892 the receipts were Rs. 1,58,401-14-3, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 188-9-2.

Mr. Blunt thinks the English climate so congenial to the Arab breed that in time, with a careful crossing of pure desert strains, the horse will come to an excellence yet undreamed of. Experiment alone can test the value of such a theory. We all know that every English race-horse traces his decent back to one of the Arabs which were so freely imported at the beginning of the last century ; but it was early in the Jockey Club's history that an allowance of 3lb. was given to such race-horses as were the immediate get of a barb Turk or Arab. In describing the Arab as "a ceremonial horse." Mr. Blunt indicated his chief claim to present regard : he is an elegant and useful hack, a good hunter for a light weight, and extremely serviceable for driving. When we consider the decadence on certain points of the English thoroughbred and of the English half-bred, the new admixture of an untainted and thoroughly sound blood, which must follow the establishment of so large a stud-farm as Crabbet, cannot but be invaluable. Mr. Blunt's enthusiasm is both sportsmanlike and patriotic.

A Bimetallic League Convention closed at Chicago has adopted resolutions denunciatory of the demonetization of silver and protesting against the repeal of the Silver purchase Law without the substitution of free coinage.

We note with interest that Lieut.-Col. J. R. Watson, S.C. (retired) is forming classes in Hindustani at Coonoor, the famous health resort of the Nilgiris. He has had a wide and varied experience of the language in various kinds of employment, and his enterprise is deserving of all success.

Surgeon-Colonel J. Cleghorn, M.D., Bengal Medical Service, arrived in London last Monday, (July 31) and reported himself at the India Office for duty, in connection with Mr. Russell's Committee on the C.D. Acts.

If the story that it is contemplated to expend Rs. 83,000 in making a road from Kangra to Mundi be true, it would be simply a most needless waste of public money. The traffic would never warrant the outlay ; as a matter of fact, all the local traffic of Lahoul and Kulu, and such as comes from the north, has always gone direct to Hoshiarpur, which his *par excellence* the Kulu mart, and since a direct camel road was opened some years ago, which leaves the road from Mundi to Suket a few miles south of Mundi, and then goes *via* Budser and Una to Hoshiarpur, the traffic has naturally gravitated to this line as the shortest and easiest route. This Mundi-Kangra line would never attract local traffic, nor yet would another road that has been talked of, from some point on the Kalka railway, *via* Bilaspur, and Suket to Mundi ; for neither of these roads is there the slightest necessity. If Government really has any money to spare, it should spend it in finishing a properly metalled and bridged road from Pathankot to Byjnath, and not waste it upon roads that nobody wants.

Negotiations (says the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*) may still be said to be going on between Russia and China in reference to the Pamirs, though there have been long interruptions, and very little progress hitherto ; indeed, there is little apparent likelihood of their ultimate success. The Chinese Government appears to have gathered the impression that Russia intends to take possession of the Pamir region in the widest sense of the term. The Russian officials already established on part of the plateau have (it is said) received authority from St. Petersburg to enlist as many natives as they may think advisable in the interests of the Russian military service in that region. The Russian and the native soldiers in the Pamirs are to be distributed so as to cover the frontiers against all Afghan or Chinese attacks. China, it is averred, has not the slightest intention of voluntarily ceding an inch of that part of the Pamirs that has always belonged to her.

A body of about 500 dervishes is reported to have advanced from Dongola to a place in the Great Oasis, about 130 miles from Girgeh, in Upper Egypt. Troops have been despatched from Cairo and Assouan to attack them.

Cholera is on the increase in the Russian provinces of Podolia, Orel, and Tula, in Moscow, and is reported to exist at Naples and in the vicinity of Alexandria, Piedmont.—The number of candidates for the 580 seats in the next French Chamber, is already nearly 1400.—Of the remaining fifteen Armenians sentenced to death by the Angora Court, five have had their sentences confirmed by the Court of Appeal at Constantinople ; the other ten have been condemned to varying terms of imprisonment. The Bulgarian elections have resulted in a decisive victory for the Government.—From Buenos Ayres, we learn that the forces of the Radicals have been victorious in Rosario. Several thousand colonists who have joined the Revolution, are marching on Santa Fe.

Lord Randolph Churchill sent to the *Times* of July 31 "a full and detailed communication from an Indian gentleman of high position, setting forth the proceedings of the Bengal Government with reference to 'the permanent land settlement.'"

The Queen (says the *World*) has established a very choice stud of Shire horses on the home farm at Osborne. Some exceedingly good mares were purchased for her Majesty at the Sandringham and Elsenham sales.

All the members of the Royal Family have certain hobbies. The Duke of Edinburgh, besides being a clever violin player, is an enthusiastic collector of postage stamps ; of china, bronzes, and other works of art there is no better judge than the Prince of Wales ; at the war game the Duke of Connaught is not to be beaten ; while the late Duke of Albany, as a critic of Shakespeare and collector of folios and quarters, was well known. The powers of the Empress Frederick and Princess Christian with the pen would get them a good living any day ; the Marchioness of Lorne is as good in painting as in sculpture, while the Princess Beatrice is one of the best amateur actresses.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria's latest project, a Vienna correspondent tells us, is the establishment of a medical faculty in Sofia. He has invited Professor Neusser, of Vienna, who attended him for the ear malady from which he suffered shortly before his marriage, to undertake the organization of the new college.

It appears that the authorities in Chicago are going to allow Seymour, the thought-reader, to carry out his extraordinary scheme of being buried alive and remaining underground long enough for a crop of barley to be grown on his grave. The coffin is made in three sections, one fitting inside the other. In it Seymour is to be buried six feet deep. The barley is to be sown on the grave immediately after the burial, and he calculates that on September 24 it will have had time to grow, ripen, and be reaped. Signals are to be arranged by means of which he can communicate with the soldiers guarding the grave, should anything go wrong. The general impression seems to be that if Seymour carries out his plan of being buried alive, he will probably remain underground for good.

Lord Bridport, who is the Lord-in-Waiting at Court when the German Emperor arrives at Cowes for the regatta week, has been almost fifty years in his royal mistress's service. Through his mother, who was niece and heiress to the great Lord Nelson, Lord Bridport, though he did not inherit that historic title which has passed to another branch of the family, became possessor of the Italian Dukedom of Bronte, and the rich wine-growing estates in Sicily, which were presented to the hero of the Nile by the King of Naples. Lord Bridport's Sicilian vintage from the Castello di Maniace are justly prized in the wine-producing world, for his lordship pays the utmost attention to his vineyards. It was, by the way, on these Sicilian estates of his father, Lord Bridport, that the Hon. Alfred Hood once showed a body of Italian brigands how a plucky young Englishman can give an account of himself. The band had attacked the party when out in the neighbourhood of the Castello, doubtless in the hope of obtaining the usual ransom. Instead of a docile captive they met with fierce resistance, and eventually were forced to fly, leaving behind them several of their number fatally wounded. The Sicilian brigands are careful now how they approach the home of the "milord Inglese."

The strikingly juvenile appearance of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts at the recent State Ball has been much commented upon in society. The girlish style of her light-hued costume, the roses in her hair, and the irrepressible youthfulness of her manner, made it pleasingly evident that thisamiable and benevolent lady has discovered some kind of "elixir of life" which enables her to utterly defy the flight of years. Watching the lively Baroness as she tripped about on her husband's arm, laughing and chatting with youthful energy as her countless friends surrounded her, no one could have believed that she was born before the Battle of Waterloo.

Loie Fuller's popularity has resulted in her name being given to a new fashionable skirt. The garment is fuller than the bell skirt (no pun intended), and is made as if a hole were cut in a square of cloth and the corners rounded off. There is thus no fulness at the waist, but exceeding fulness round the bottom of the skirt, which is made without the stiff intermediate lining given to all other skirts.

The most versatile man in the operatic stage in England is undoubtedly Signor Rinaldini, of the Italian Opera. His repertoire consists of no less than 200 different roles which he has played during the 20 years that he has been favourite second tenor in London. He was at his best in the seventies, when the destinies of Her Majesty's Opera at Drury Lane were in the hands of Mr. Mapleson, when Sir Michael Costa was conductor, and Christine Nilsson and Titiens divided the honours between them.

A few years ago, when Mr. Justice Hawkins was visiting Norwich in his judicial capacity, he was unable to use the usual quarters allotted to her Majesty's judges on account of some repairs being then in progress, and Eaton Hall, a large house standing on the outskirts of the city, was placed at his disposal by the owner, who, If I remember rightly, was the then sheriff. The weather was cold, the judge was hot ! At least he was the next morning when he took his seat in Court and stormed in angry tones about having been compelled to spend a night in a bleak house, on a very Arctic scene of dreariness, or words to that effect. His Lordship had not appreciated his quarters at all. The memory of this little incident is still evidently fresh in the minds of the good folks of Norwich, who (as is well known) are not by any means slow witted, for I noticed the orther day, when walking in the neighbourhood of Eaton, that a new road, which had been cut across the estate, had for its title—duly painted up at the entrance—the significantly sarcastic words, "The Judge's Walk." I hope his Lordship will not in his righteous anger want to commit the responsible person or persons to prison for contempt of court.

It may, indeed, be said that the relations in which Russia stands to Persia constitute, in fact, a protectorate, just as much as the relations of France to Tunis. The Russian Ambassador in Teheran and the Russian Consuls in the provinces actually direct the course of events. Both the Shah and Persian Government are at the feet of the Northern Colossus, and would not dare to refuse anything proposed by the Russian Minister, or to undertake anything without his permission, for the Russian Ambassador reigns in the capital, the Russian Consuls in the provinces. All the Armenian bishops, clergymen, and merchants are Russian agents, and, distributed as they are over the entire country, it is not surprising that the Russian Ambassador at Teheran should appear to be almost omniscient as well as omnipotent. . . . By degrees, Russia is taking peaceful possession of the rich sources of wealth in the Shah's dominions, until the day comes when she can incorporate the frontier provinces of Khorassan, Astrabad, Mazanderan, Gilan, and Azerbaijan in her vast empire. The English role in Persia is played out. Mines, roads, and ship-building in Karum are no longer of any value. The English influence with the Shah and his Government is nil, and English diplomacy plays a pitiable part by the side of the Russian agent in Persia.

From Vienna comes a strange story—a modern counterpart in humable life of the adventures of Achilles at the Court of Lycomedes. A detective was instructed to look for a certain Albert Lackner, 26 years old, who was wanted in the Conscription Office. He was supposed to live with his father, a carpenter, who was not at home when the detective called, but there was an apprentice who informed him that Albert Lackner was cook in a restaurant in another part of the town. The detective went to the address given, and learnt that there certainly was a cook Lackner in the restaurant, but that the name was Sophie, and that it was a young woman. And so it turned out to be. Albert Lackner had learnt the confectioner's trade, and failing at 17 to find employment, had dressed as a girl, and obtained through his sister a service-book for Sophie Lackner and had since then faithfully fulfilled the duties of a maid of all work and cook in a number of private families. He had given satisfaction everywhere, and would probably have stayed in the same family the whole time, only he had to present himself periodically in the Conscription Office to be examined, where he always proved too delicate for the army. Young Lackner left service for the purpose, and afterwards had to wait until his hair grew long enough to fasten a false plait to it. The Judge who examined the case asked him how he managed about dressing, and Lackner showed that he could dress neatly in female clothes in half the time any real woman ever dressed in. His last mistress had been asked what she took the girl Sophie to be, why she was so disdainful to her lovers, and said she might as well take a walk with the baker, who was a nice, hard-working young man. Not to arouse suspicion, Lackner did go for an excursion with the baker, declaring when he came home that he was not anxious to have a sweetheart. Of course he never took service anywhere but where a single servant was kept. Only once when he was very young, he occupied one room with a little housemaid, who never found him out. Several mistresses in whose service he was were so pleased with him that they would take him back to-morrow, as they never met such a hard-working, good-humoured girl before. The Judge had to find him guilty of deceiving the authorities, but only sentenced him to twenty-four hours' arrest.

CONSANGUINEOUS MARRIAGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have only just seen a letter in your issue of the 2nd instant, in which the writer brings forward statistics to show that consanguineous marriages result in deaf and dumb offspring. The evidence adduced may be judged from the following which is a fair sample of the rest :—

"I find that 141 cases of congenital deafness resulted from the intermarriage in 85 instances of first cousins ; 100 in 63 instances of the intermarriage of second cousins ; 48 from 32 instances of third cousins ; 13 from 7 instances of fourth cousins, and 22 from 7 instances of the intermarriage of fifth and sixth cousins ; thus giving a total of 324 cases of congenital deaf dumbness, resulting from the intermarriage of relatives or nearly one-tenth of the total number (3,297) returned as being deaf and dumb from birth."

The compilers of these statistics had evidently decided views on this subject to start with ; and to judge from the mention of third, fourth, fifth, and sixth cousins must have been very easy to please in the matter of proof of relationship. The common ancestor in the case of sixth cousins must have lived about the time of King Henry the Eighth.

But even according to these statistics the children of marriages between first cousins only furnish about four per cent. of the deaf-mutes which is not widely different from the proportion of such marriages (which are more common than is generally supposed) to those of the whole community.

With regard to marriages between relatives up to sixth cousins I am willing to go further than "T.B.W." and admit that not ten per cent. only but the majority of the parents of deaf-mutes are so related ; but there is nothing strange in that.

Assume that in each family of children there are on an average three, who have descendents (an under-estimate) and two who have not. Then each person will, on an average, have twenty first cousins (I have nearly thirty), 100 first cousins once removed, 120 second cousins ; 600 second cousins once removed ; 720 third cousins ; 3,600 third cousins once removed ; 4,320 fourth cousins ; 21,600 fourth cousins once removed ; 25,920 fifth cousins ; 129,600 fifth cousins once removed ; 155,520 sixth cousins ; and 777,600 sixth cousins once removed ; making a total of 1,110,720, or about half a million of each sex. This total will be somewhat diminished by intermarriages, but must in any case be very large. Again many of their relatives would not be of an age to marry, but on the other hand I have not included second removes, which would be more than three times as many more, and must include many persons of a marriageable age.

A man in a humble position in life generally takes a wife from his own district, and those among whom he has to choose must nearly all be relatives within the sixth degree unless he is an inhabitant of London or other very large town. The number of those in good position is relatively small, and the great majority of their marriages must be between those so related.

As to the greater number of deaf-mutes attributed to children of first cousins, that is simply due to the fact that that relationship is easiest to trace.

The subject was ably investigated by Professor Darwin, the son of the eminent Naturalist Charles Darwin. He came to the conclusion that there was no evidence to show that the children of marriages between even first cousins were less healthy than others. The South Kensington anthropometrical laboratary is now working at the matter ; a note is made of every person examined there who is a child of first cousins when sufficient statistics have accumulated, there will be some reliable evidence to go upon.

I am acquainted with the personal history of a good many children of first cousins. As it happens they are somewhat above the average in ability, and I know no case of deaf-mutism or idiocy among them.—Yours, &c.,

J. W. E.

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Under the signatures of myself and Mr. Hajee Rahimtoola Hajee Dawood, honorary joint secretaries of the Anjuman-i-Islaautul Islam of Bombay, a letter has been addressed to the local Government, of which the following is a copy :—

Anjuman-i-Ishaatul Islam Hall, near the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, 20th August, 1893.

Sir,—We understand that the Government of India has already sent a copy of Mr. Paul's resolution in favour of holding examinations for the Indian Civil Service simultaneously in England and in India together with that of Lord Kimberley's Despatch to the Local Government with a request to forward its opinion thereon. A few days previous to the riots in this city our Anjuman had resolved to call a general meeting of the Mahomedan community of Bombay, to protest against the said Mr. Paul's resolution. Owing to the turbulent times through which the city is passing, we apprehend we will be unable for some days to call such a meeting. Perhaps the time for sending its report by the Local Government is drawing nigh. We have, therefore, to request you to ask his Excellency the Governor to take note of the above fact.—Yours, &c.,

HONORARY JOINT SECRETARY,
Aug. 22. Anjuman-i-Ishaatul Islam.

THE RIOTS AND THE MUNICIPAL CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—There are in times like this rumours and rumours, but here is a fact on as strong a foundation as the Municipal Buildings. On Monday morning the Municipal Commissioner learned that some Hindu and Mahomedan clerks and peons had not come to the Municipal Office on Saturday and Monday. This information threw him into such a paroxysm of rage that he at once issued a circular demanding explanation from them for their non-attendance, and stating that those clerks who had absented themselves on Saturday and Monday without the permission of their superiors were liable to dismissal unless satisfactory explanation was furnished by them. The circumstances under which this circular was issued are of a novel character, and will briefly be stated here. Now on the one hand it seems the Commissioner in issuing this circular showed a strange ignorance of the predicament in which the clerks stood at the time ; and on the other the clerks had not the wisdom to know that their able Commissioner who is always ready to cross pens with others had during the riots voluntarily taken upon himself the additional duty of crossing sword with anybody for their rescue. It is true that there was no fear of a riot in all quarters, but the clerks were afraid of budmashes who might have at anytime hurled their heavy sticks at them with a crushing force if they had ventured out on the highway ; and consequently some of them sent notes excusing themselves on the habitual plea of illness, and some complained that a serious disturbance in their localities prevented them from going our.

Fortunately in a few cases the latter plea had some weight, but the former was not accepted by the Commissioner. Poor fellows had reckoned without their host. Flattering themselves with escape from one danger they had landed themselves into another. The Commissioner not liking that his clerks should take mean advantage of his absence had given vent to his suppressed fury by issuing the above circular. At first the circular created a great deal of astonishment among the clerks, and it was held that the Commissioner did not issue it with his eyes open. But what was their consternation when the Commissioner, who possesses a conscience of such an extra superfine order that it shocks at the bare idea of falsehood, "with long arms and hands reached out, picked offenders from the mass for judgment" and fined them at once a week's pay. My dear Editor, do you see any justice in such a heavy punishment. I am half persuaded to say that it has shown a strange want of well-balanced mind.

I am informed that even managers of mercantile firms and banks did not in the least notice the absence of their Hindu clerks during these riots ; because they had the matter-of-fact sense to know that no man could be induced to value his monthly pittance more than his own life. My sole object in inditing this letter is simply to air the grievances of the poor clerks and peons. I therefore give a friendly hint to the Commissioner if he is not above taking it, to reconsider his decision and cancel the fine which has inflicted so much hardship on them.

MUNICIPALITY.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. steamer Assam, with English mails of the 11th inst., left Aden at 11 a.m., yesterday and may be expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 8 p.m. on Sunday. The Assam, which communicated at Aden with the Ballaarat, brings the following passengers :—

From London :—Mr. E. W. Dun, Miss Dun, Mr. J. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hamilton, Mr. W. J. Bayford, Mr. C. J. Hall, Capt. R. H. Beresford, Lieut. J. W. H. Lyon, Mr. W. S. Betts, and Mrs. Bailey.

From Brindisi :—Mr. E. A. Bulkeley, Major Spencer, Mr. F. Roberts, Mr. Jamieson, Col. V. Rivas, Mr. Kirby, Capt. C. G. Anderson, Mr. Smith, Major W. E. Routh, and Capt. Hent.

For Madras :—Major J. A. Fearon.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

RESUMPTION OF WORK.

The public cartmen and the Vydeshees (the class of men who load the cart at the bunders, the docks, and the railway goods stations) have had the good sense to return to work, and mercantile business of every description, which was interrupted on Monday, was resumed yesterday morning with its usual vigour at the several centres. At 10-30 p.m. on Monday, Mr Crummy, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and Sardar Meer Abdul Ali convened a meeting of the principal cart-drivers and muccadums of coolies at Chowpatty, and inquired of them the cause which had led them to strike work that day. The men indulged in a sort of random talk, but were unable to give any intelligible reason for their strike. More than two hours were occupied in making them see the error of their ways. They eventually listened to reason, and agreed to resume work yesterday. Accordingly, police arrangements were made at the Mandvi, and the Musjid Bunders, and at the docks, and the railway goods stations to afford the men the protection they desired. Yesterday morning the whole of the cartmen and the Vydeshees returned to work at the bunders and the docks, and mercantile business was resumed as before. The Commissioner of Police, Mr. Crummy, the Deputy Commissioner, Superintendent Sweeney, Sirdar Meer Abdul Ali, Inspector Grey, Constable Barnett, and Subedar Ibrahim Imam went round among the men, giving them every assurance that no one would be permitted to molest them in their work. When questioned about the reason which induced them to strike work on Monday, the men confessed their inability to explain why they did so. They could assign, no reason whatever for taking the step they did.

About 10-30 a.m., yesterday, while the Commissioner of Police was going round from the direction of the bunders, he came upon two Ghattees at Moombadevie, who were found to have been going round instigating their caste-men to desist from work, and in some instances intimidating them. As some of the coolies complained of the men's conduct, Mr. Vincent had the two Ghatees arrested. They were placed yesterday before Mr. Webb, and each of them was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

The peace of the city continues undisturbed, and business is being transacted everywhere without let or hindrance of any kind. The 2nd Bombay Lancers, and men of the North Lancashire Regiment, the Marine Battalion, and the 5th Light Infantry are stationed at the principal posts, while the 2nd Bombay Lancers and the police patrol the parts of the city where excitement might be supposed to prevail. Colonel Forjett, of the Marine Battalion, was the officer on duty at the Pydhownee police station yesterday, and issued the necessary orders for the day.

OUTLOOK IN THANA DISTRICT.

Next to Bombay, writes a correspondent, if there was any place where serious rioting was immediately apprehended, it was either Kalyan, or its neighbouring town, Bhewndy, where the Mahomedan population abounds. As soon as disturbances in Bombay were put down by the exertions of the military and the police, a lot of ruffians were seen migrating to this part of the country, who were quite a terror to look at. Their presence, undoubtedly, was alarming to the mild Hindoo, who could not hold his own against the fanaticism of so many odds. And after they had formally met at their trysting-place, the Idgha situated at the farther end of the town, there was much misgiving as to what would happen next. Last Friday was reported to be a day fixed for general loot and blood-shed. This was brought to the ear of Mr. Sinclair, the Collector of the district, who had already advised the Assistant Superintendent of Police to guard against the probable disorder. Mr. Sinclair then appeared in person ; and what with his presence, and the means he proposed to adopt in case of a breakout, the effect on the whole was striking. A bullet-shot for every stone, and a bayonet for a bamboo stick would have followed. Thus, a probable hubbub was prevented in the bud by the activity of the Assistant Superintendent of Police and the Collector.

RIOTOUS PERSONS SENT TO JAIL.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Framji Bhicaji, Inspector of the detective police, placed Ekoo Ragoo and Mahadoo Luximon, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of behaving in a riotous and disorderly manner, under Section 22 of Act 48 of 1863, on Monday, the 21st instant, at Mombadevi Tank Road. It appears that on the morning of Monday last, at about 8 o'clock, some labourers were working at a fire-wood depot, belonging to a Mahomedan, named Mahomed, when the two accused went there and asked the labourers to strike work, but the labourers refused to do so and continued working, when the accused threatened them, saying that they would get them excommunicated. In the meantime, Mr. Vincent, Acting Commissionar of Police, who happened to pass by the way, was communicated with the circumstance by a police sepoy, who was watching the movements of the accused. Mr. Vincent, immediately on hearing the matter, ordered the two accused to be arrested, and placed before the Magistrate. The accused in their defence urged that at a meeting of their caste people, it was resolved that no Hindoo labourers should go to work, and they (the accused) were at the time simply telling the labourers the consequences of the breach of the resolution passed by their castemen. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced, each of them, to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment, the maximum punishment awardable under the Act.

LOOTERS SENT TO JAIL.

The shop of Jivanji Jafferji, a Borah, was looted on Saturday, the 12th instant, at Bhuleshwar, by a band of Hindu rioters. The whole of the property lying in the shop at that time was either carried away or destroyed. The police were subsequently able to recover a portion of the property from a Hindu, Savalia Dhoudee, who was yesterday charged before Mr. Phoroz Hoshang Dustoor, Presidency Magistrate, by Inspector Tighe, with having in his possession stolen property. The accused was convicted and sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

Gopal Shiwa and another were charged before the same Magistrate with house-breaking and theft in respect of two gold embroidery caps, which the accused removed from the shop of Kadar Mahomed, at Kazi Moholla, on the 12th instant. A shop at Thakordwar belonging to Sulemanji Mamooji, a Mahomedan, was also looted on the same day, and Dewji Sonoo and four others were placed before Mr. Dustoor yesterday, on a charge of house-breaking and theft.

The Magistrate convicted the whole of the accused and sentenced each of them to undergo eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

INCIDENTS OF THE EARLY RIOTING.

As illustrating one of the many difficulties the Health Department had to contend with during the recent disturbances, the following may be of interest. On Friday evening (the 11th instant) Inspector De Souza, of C Ward, endeavoured to convey a large number of his people, men and women, from the Ward Stable, in Null Bazar, to their homes in Camateepoora. He got them into Duncan Road, and found himself surrounded by a furious mob ; he got knocked about, and many of the men and women with him received cuts and bruises. He had to retreat for safety to the stable, where all were got in safety. It was found impossible to relieve them that night. Mr. Leask consulted with Superintendent Grennan, who was on duty at Grant Road, on Saturday morning, as to getting an escort for these poor people, but in view of the excited state of the locality, it was not deemed advisable to make any attempt to move them. In the evening of Saturday Inspector De Souza saw Superintendent Grennan, who was good enough to arrange for an escort of the Marine Battalion, and he, accompanied by Inspector Nelmes and several European police officers, in the police brake, with their revolvers ready, headed the procession, and were able to get the men and women to their homes in the Municipal chawls in Camateepoora without accident. The progress of the convoy was attended with great risk and danger, as every minute an attack was expected. The poor Municipal labourers were in a sad state, having had no food for nearly twenty-six hours, and but for Superintendent Grennan and his men might have had to remain prisoners for a long time.

MEETING OF THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

A special general meeting of the members of the Anjuman-i-Islam was held yesterday evening in the hall of the Islam School to consider the advisability of adopting certain reconciliatory measures conducive to peace and harmony between the Mahomedan and the Hindu communities. Mr. Karimbhoy Ibrahim, vice-president of the Anjuman-i-Islam, was called to the chair. Amongst those present were :—The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Amirudin Tyebjee, Badrudin Abdulla Kur, Oomer Jamul, Abdulla Haji Dawood, Haji Ibraim Vahidina, Najmudin Tyebjee, Rahimtulla Khairaj, Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, R. M. Sayani, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Ibrahim Ahmadi, Fatehally Shaik Ahmed, Fazulbhoy Meherali Chinoy, Hyderi, Haji Jan Mahomed Joosub, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, &c.

The chairman, in explaining the object of the meeting, said that a general fund was got up by the joint organisation of the leading gentlemen of both the communities, and already Rs. 10,000 had been collected, members of both the communities having subscribed according to their mite. The fund was organised for the purpose of giving relief to the relatives of those who were killed or wounded in the recent deplorable riots. In the first place it was their duty to give relief to those who had come to grief, and in the second place they were bound to take such steps, as would lead to the establishment of harmony between both the communities and healing their wounded feelings. They expected that the fund would swell to more than Rs. 30,000. It was incumbent on them to intervene and bring to an end the animosity that had recently occurred between the communities. The Hindus and the Mahomedans could not afford to do without each other's co-operation and assistance in this cosmopolitan town. The Hindu and the Mahomedan brethren should bury their differences in oblivion, and again embrace each other. The Hindus and the Mahomedans were still not trading at each other's shops in certain quarters of the town, and that was detrimental to the interests of both the communities. The chairman exhorted the members to give support to the laudable object of the meeting to bring about an amicable settlement of differences existing between the communities. They should impress upon the members of the different sects of the Mahomedan community that it was ruinous to all to continue hostility with the Hindus. It was not creditable to them to fight with their Hindu brethren. The chairman then alluded to the general meeting of both the communities which is shortly to be held, to consider the way in which the fund subscribed by both the communities is to be utilised. The chairman said that such a calamitous riot between the two communities was unprecedented, and it behoved them to subscribe liberally to the general fund.

Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy agreed with what had fallen from the chairman. It was to the interest of both the communities to live on friendly terms with each other. He regretted that the peace which so long prevailed between Hindus and the Mahomedans in Bombay should have been perturbed so suddenly. They could look back with nothing but remorse to the fearful consequences of the riot. There was a great loss of lives and property, and both the communities had suffered equally. The chief aggressors were the ruffians of both the communities who were the only responsible men for the breach of the peace, and whose only object was to loot the property of respectable men. Several innocent persons were massacred by the budmashes, and it would be a great pity if the families of those, who were ruthlessly murdered, were not afforded relief without distinction of caste or creed. The feud between the communities which were fraught with evil consequences, should be removed, and they should again shake hands with the Hindus. The mischief-makers, if any, should be found out and exposed. They should also protect those persons who were arrested by the police, if they were quite innocent. They should encourage the promotion of friendly union between the communities and strengthen the ties of brotherhood which bound them together. He proposed that the meeting sympathised with and was ready to support the movement set on foot to raise a subscription for the joint relief of the Mahomedan as well as the Hindu sufferers in the riot. The sufferers included the families of those, who were killed, wounded, or looted.

Mr. Badroodin Abdula Kur suggested that they should call together twenty leaders of the Hindu community and as many of the Mahomedan community, and they should be asked to use their influence and impress upon the backward classes the great harm that would result if ill-feeling and difference between the two important communities were not removed speedily. He further urged the necessity of taking such steps as would prevent any future collision between the Hindus and the Mahomedans.

Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy agreed with Mr. Kur in his remarks, and observed that the gentlemen who had started the general

ed, and it will be a question of some difficulty how they are to be dealt with. A Sessions Court would find it a tough job to try so many prisoners even in batches, and the most experienced body of police would experience difficulty in proving what particular act of riot each of twelve hundred men committed. If a little common sense were infused into our law the whole difficulty could be got over. Every rioter would then get from twelve to two dozen stripes within the shortest possible time after his arrest, and would at once be released to go back to his brethren. But as long as British sentiment holds that a ruffian is degraded by flogging, and that while a rioter may be shot down by the military, he must, if arrested, have a trial, the adoption of such wholesome measures cannot be expected.

THE RIOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the interest of public peace and safety of Bombay, which was recently disturbed, not to be fully restored soon, I hope you will be pleased to publish these few lines in your valuable paper. The Bombay riots are over. By the excellent tact, skill, and vigour of Mr. Vincent, the Police Commissioner and a few others, perfect security has been restored for the present, the warfare with sticks, stones and other rubbish being at an end. But another kind of warfare which is conducted with the weapons of pen and paper has now begun,and is even carried to an unbearable height. For the present keeping aside all the points involved in the present discussion as they are, and without investigating into the real causes which brought about the late misfortune, I should like to suggest to those gentlemen who are plunged over head and ears in the present discussion, in what consequence their discussion will end, and how far they will be answerable for their earnestly-begun contest None I hope will take objection to my saying that,in any community, either Mahomedan or Hindu, there are three classes of men namely, first, the highly educated and thinking; second, the illiterate, the reverse of the first; and, third, the middle class of people who are partly educated but not of high and independent thinking. Having made these classifications let me examine what effect these hot and conflicting communications in the journals will make upon each of them. With regard to the first class which consists of men of sound judgment and profound thought, I am perfectly confident that these letters and the comments passed upon them in the papers (mostly one-sided as they are) will not influence their mind, even in the least. Also, I can affirm in the case of men of other extreme, men classified in the second class above, who pay no attention at all to what is going in the papers or anywhere in way of discussion or reason. Now, Sir, I have to say that this contest will be very effective on the third class of men, above-mentioned, as most of these men are always smart enough to catch anything that fall in their way, having nothing of their own. You will admit that the higher classes (including the first and last of my division) of Hindus and Mahomedans, had nothing to do with the present riot, and I boldly say that up to now, they have not even the slightest ill-feeling towards each other. It is only the lower classes of both communities which were fighting. Now the scene of the fight being changed from the streets to the newspaper columns, the minds of the middle sort of people mentioned above, have begun to be rather uneasy. If this class of the Hindus and Mahomedans, which is the active element in those respective communities which frequently comes in contact with the masses of their people, and on whose patience, the harmony of minds of the communities at war, depends, is poisoned with the poison of contradiction and ill-feeling, which is likely to happen by the present premature discussion in the papers to find out the true cause of the riot, then matters will go to a very serious height. In these circumstances I think it, not at all prudent for any lover of peace to enter in, and encourage the hot contest in the papers which has already made a considerable progress in a wrong direction. If all those who wish to know the truth were to wait for a time with patience, I think they will be wiser day by day as much information is expected to come out from the twelve hundred men who are confined, at the time of their trial. The present deliberations however are both premature and dangerous.—Yours, &c.,

N. W.

Girgaum.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From Manekji Kavasji Petit's interesting letter, in your issue of the 21st inst., I gather at least one admission of the accuracy of the imputation of evil influences to the fraternity he champions, in that it is "much maligned," wherefore there must be numerous unfavourable critics like myself who, forsooth, are not all of the malignant type. Your correspondent surely cannot fail to see that I professed to give only "warning notes," that I concur with the views of the London newspapers, and that there is a sufficiency of "argument," though stated shortly, in the second sentence referring to the subject. I reiterate that if the Hindu element predominates amongst the aspirants to power and profit, the weak minority are naturally alive to the consequences arising from their procuring, by persistent agitation, the reigns of control in high offices, not disdaining those of even legislators and governors. For example, should it so happen (which God forfend) that, on the elective principle so much and anxiously desired with the enlarged facilities to be hereafter striven for, a majority of Hindoos become supreme councillors, is there any doubt but that cow-killing will be proscribed at the earliest possible opportunity, and other religious vagaries promulgated? This is not a mere fanciful suggestion but a matter of belief and one readily imbibed among members of so diversified a population as India. The views of a "rude uneducated people" are apt to strain possibilities into probabilities and even certainties, unless judiciously held in check by "leaders of communities"; but, I would ask, who are the real and accepted "leaders" of the people? Does money promote men to the position of leaders and guides? These communities, which include the rich and poor, educated and "rude," form each respectively a brotherhood, by whom wise councils of legitimate leaders are invariably adopted.—Yours, &c.,

AMEER MAHOMED KHAN.

August 22.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Although so much has appeared as to the causes of the recent rioting, very little has come out by way of remedying the want of confidence. Mr. Ackworth's circulars have not achieved what they were meant to achieve, as will be seen from the present state of partial fright in which the citizens find themselves on the least rumour of a fracas in a distant part of the town. To remove this feeling there appears to me a remedy which will no doubt redound to the credit of the Head of our administration. If his Excellency would condescend to ride and hold an open-air meeting near the Queen's Statue, and there have the declaration of peace promulgated, not only that the disturbances will be a thing of the past, but it will cement the already existing bond of loyalty towards the representative of the Ruler.—Yours, &c.,

SARASWAT.

IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I suggest to Government through your columns not to deprive the City of Bombay of the military protection which is now given to it, till after the Ganputi holidays are over? The Ganputi processions which start from the various streets of the city to the Back Bay, are likely to give rise to fresh disturbance.—Yours, &c.,

P. R. DESAI.

Ratnagherry, August 17.

A PARIS paper has obtained some information about the Commander of the Siamese Fleet, Commodore Armand du Plessis de Richelieu, a descendant of a Protestant branch of the great Cardinal's family. It has been discovered, a Paris correspondent tells us, that a Danish nobleman, Armand du Plessis de Richelieu—probably the same—kept a bar about six years ago at Bella Vista, a suburb of Corrients, in Argentina, which was much patronised by Indians and cowboys of the Paraguay border. He lived in a humble hut with his wife, who appeared to be a lady much above her situation. A pair of dogs, called tigreros, accompanied them. Later on he became military instructor in Paraguay, but he made enemies there, and was expelled, the French residents in particular being most bitter against this descendant of the Huguenots. Wherever he went he carried a beautiful Renaissance inkstand and a brace of holster pistols, which he said belonged to the Cardinal. Our contemporary in conclusion rather savagely expresses the hope that, if ever he is captured by the good sailors of France, he may be hanged as a common pirate. Another journal says that he springs from a younger branch of the Du Plessis family, which remained Protestant when the senior branch—the ancestors of the Cardinal—became Catholic. After the Edict of Nantes, the younger branch emigrated to the Cape, where it is said still to exist.

THE MILITARY BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

MISS LEWIS *VS.* LIEUTENANT WALTON.

THE suit in which Miss Lilian Beatrice Lewis, residing in Ballygunge, Calcutta, sues Lieutenant Herbert Walton, of the 3rd Bengal Infantry, at present stationed at Cawnpore, for Rs. 10,000 as damages for breach of promise of marriage, came on for hearing on Friday morning in the court of the 1st Sub-Judge of Alipore. Mr. A. T. Apcar, instructed by Mr. A. St. J. Carruthers, representing the plaintiff, and Mr. R. N. Mitter, instructed by Mr. Rose, of Messrs. Remfry and Rose, appearing for the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was that she is a governess. That on the 25th March, 1892, the defendant, then residing in Fort William, asked her to become his wife, and that she having agreed to his proposal, they were formally engaged, and that their engagement was publicly declared, and that she has never broken off the engagement. About the end of December, 1892, the defendant left Calcutta for Cawnpore, to which station his regiment had been transferred. After his arrival there the defendant corresponded with the plaintiff in the most affectionate terms until the month of February, 1893. On the 14th of that month without a word of warning or explanation he sent her a telegram cancelling the engagement and promising a letter of explanation. It was some days after that the plaintiff received a letter from the defendant, but it contained no explanation of his conduct; it only said that his telegram was cruel, but he could not help it, he had ceased to love her. On the 24th of March, 1893, the defendant married a Miss Boyce, also a resident of Cawnpore. In consequence of the defendant's breach of his promise of marriage the plaintiff "has lost that marriage" and the benefit of several expenses incurred by her in contemplation of the marriage, and suffered in her health and feelings; wherefore she claims Rs. 10,000 as compensation.

In the written statement filed on behalf of Lieutenant Walton, the defendant admits the proposal of marriage, but urges that at the time he made the proposal his first wife had only been dead a little over four months, that he was in a state of mental depression from the effects of his bereavement, and that the plaintiff was well aware of his bereavement and the state of his mind. The plaintiff was also well aware of his circumstances and of the fact that he was then in debt. Therefore no time was fixed for the wedding. As he was not able to make head way against his debts, he, in September 1892, wrote to the plaintiff and suggested that the engagement should be terminated and explained his disinclination to continue it, but the plaintiff and her friends held him to it. He had never repudiated his liability to the plaintiff, on the contrary, he has always been ready and willing to make such reparation as was and is within his means, but the plaintiff refused to come to any terms. During the continuance of the engagement he made presents to the plaintiff to the value of Rs. 300 which she still retains. He urges that he is wholly unaware of what expenses the plaintiff has incurred in contemplation of the intended marriage, but having regard to the fact that there was no immediate contemplation of the marriage, the plaintiff was not entitled to incur any expenses, and if any have been incurred he should not be held responsible for them. He concludes by stating that his salary is Rs. 375 per mensem, which is subject to monthly deductions amounting to Rs. 75, and he is possessed of no other means, he is unable to pay any excessive damages, and there is no doubt that the damages claimed are exaggerated and excessive.

After the institution of this suit an effort was made to compromise it by the payment to the plaintiff of Rs. 1,000 as damages, but she refused the offer.

Mr. Apcar, in opening the case for the plaintiff, said that his duty had been considerably lightened by the defendant's admission of the breach of promise. Had this not been done it would have been necessary for him to read extracts to the Court from some 280 letters, which during their year's engagement defendant had written to the plaintiff. The defendant was almost a daily visitor at the house, and when he did not meet the plaintiff at the house he met her at the gardens or some public place of amusement, but whenever he met her before leaving he handed her a letter which he had written and brought with him. These letters were all couched in the most affectionate terms, and he would only read a few, which he proceeded to do. The defendant proposed to the plaintiff on the 23rd March, 1892, and she accepted him. The engagement continued smoothly, and defendant apparently waxed warmer in his affections, if his expressions are an indication, until September, when the defendant wrote to Miss Lewis to say that he was unable to fix any date for marrying her, and that he thought it would be better if she considered that the engagement was not pucca. Miss Lewis met him the same evening and told him that if he felt he had ceased to love her she would release him from his engagement. If it was on account of his debts that he wanted to cancel his engagement she would wait patiently until he was clear of them. He promised to write his decision to her, which he did, and his letters would be put in, in the plaintiff's examination later on. It would be all the more necessary to put the letters in, because the defendant had stated that in September, 1892, he was anxious to break off the engagement, and that the plaintiff and her friends held her to her promise. Studied in the light of these letters the defendant's statement can only be characterised as basely false. Shortly after the patch up of this slight misunderstanding the defendant sent his child to Mrs. Connew's where the plaintiff resided, so that the baby, only eleven months old, might be looked after by Miss Lewis, and Miss Lewis cared for the child until some time after the engagement was broken off, when the boy was sent up to his father. In December, 1892, the defendant's regiment left Calcutta for Cawnpore on relief. After the defendant reached Cawnpore he continued to correspond in the most affectionate terms with the plaintiff until the 14th February, when without previous warning he sent her an abrupt telegram breaking the engagement. The telegram was cruel enough; the letter of explanation was more cold, cruel, and heartless. Mr. Apcar then animadverted in strong terms upon the heartless conduct of the defendant, and proceeded to call his witnesses.

Miss Lilian Lewis, the plaintiff, was next examined. She said—I am the plaintiff in this case. I know Mrs. Connew. I came out from England with her in November, 1891. I have a father in England. Previous to my coming out I was not living or being supported by him. I was with Mrs. Connew in England from the 1st January, 1891. She is a great friend of mine. I taught her children and acted as general companion to her. Before I joined Mrs. Connew I had been for four years as companion to Mr. Connew's sister, Mrs. Bailey. I taught her children. I have three sisters in England, one elder and two younger. I receive Rs. 25 a month, and everything found, from Mrs. Connew. Although I am paid,my postion in the house is that of a daughter. Mrs. Connew resides at Maryville, and has done so since the day I arrived from England on the 20th November, 1891. Mr. Connew was living there before we arrived. I first met the defendant at Mrs. Connew's house on the 17th January, 1892. His visits became frequent in February. From February I met him at the Eden Gardens, nearly every evening. The defendant was then stationed in the Fort with his regiment, the 3rd Native Infantry. He (Lieut. Walton) on Saturday, the 26th March, 1892, asked me to be his wife. He proposed to me at Maryville, at Ballygunge. I accepted his proposal. I received a letter from him the following evening. It was delivered to me, by Lieutenant Walton himself, at Maryville.

I gave him the address of my father. Defendant told me he had written to my father about our engagement, and my father confirmed the statement. (The defendant's letter to plaintiff's father telling the latter about his engagement to the plaintiff was here put in and identified. It was dated 30th March, 1892). When defendant proposed to me, he told me that he would marry me in the following March (1893). I recollect the 18th September, 1892. It was a Sunday. Up to that date I saw the defendant very constantly in the house; three times a week regularly. I used to meet him in the Eden Gardens on the days that he had not come up to the house. Whenever he came to the house he arrived for tiffin and went home after dinner. On the morning of the 18th he sent me a letter to say that he had a bad headache, and he did not think he would be able to come up to the house. I replied to say I was very sorry for his indisposition, but that I hoped I would see him in the evening. At 4 p.m. he sent me another letter. I did not reply to that, but Mrs. Connew sent a message by the bearer telling Lieut. Walton to come up. About 7 p.m. the same day the defendant came to Maryville. I asked him to explain himself in regard to his letter of 4 o'clock. He said "I do not know what to say other than that I have been a fool." I then asked him why he had not spoken to me on the subject of the letter, when he met me the previous day. He said that he did not know why he had not spoken to me; but it must have been easier to write. He tore up the letter He said he was very sorry for having written it and asked me to forgive him for having written to break off our engagement. The contents of the letter were in effect that he had been thinking over his affairs, among them his position and engagement to me, and he had discovered that he could not conveniently marry as soon as he had hoped, and that he thought it only fair to release me from my promise to marry him. I asked him if the circumstances he mentioned were really so bad or whether he had ceased to care for me. If so, to say so then, and our engagement should end at once He assured me that he cared for me as much as ever he had done, and that it was purely his circumstances which had driven him to write the letter. He begged to be forgiven for writing it, and he renewed his engagement. I did not in any way hold him to his promise. Certainly I did not say or do anything to show that if he wanted to break off the engement then he could not do so. On the following morning I received a letter (produced) by post. It ran:—

"My ever true loving little Wify—Am so sorry I have given you all this pain. I would not have done it for anything, but I could not help myself. However you know I love you still as truly and faithfully as ever. Forget it my darling; it was very cruel of me. I hate myself for it. All you said I deserved. I felt stabbed to the heart and hence my quietous behaviour. When I came round yesterday I felt that the words would not come out of my mouth. Hope my darling you are feeling all right to-day, and your mind is at rest now that you know that you are,still my loving little wify. Come out a bit earlier if you can as there is a football match on (Buffs *vs.* Bombay). Will meet you in Park-street 5-30 or 5-45. *Au revoir* my darling. God bless and ever watch over you. Fondest love and heaps of kisses from your *very very* own ever and always true loving and devoted hubby—HERBERT."

The next letter I got from the defendant, which was dated 20th September, ran thus:—

My darling little Wify.—Was so sorry to see you in that state yesterday. I am a brute for having caused you all this pain. Try my darling to cast all those cruel thoughts from you, my angel, my life, my all. Hope to find you better this afternoon when I come round at 3-30 or 4 P.M., if possible. Cheer up wife darling, and you will soon get well again. Think that I shall always love you the same as ever. *Au revoir.* God bless and ever watch over you wify darling, Fondest and ever true love, and countless kisses from your *very very* own, ever true loving and most devoted hubby.—Herbert."

After this aisit he resumed his old footing in the house and was as frequent a visitor aud apparently more affectionate than before. On the 25th October 1892 the defendant's child was sent to live with Mrs. Connew. Before making arrangements for the child with Mrs. Connew he spoke to me about him. He said the child was costing him very much at Simla and he felt sure that when the child went to Mrs. Connew I would look after him and keep down expenses.The child was under my charge the whole time it lived at Mrs. Connew's. The child was eleven months old when I took charge of it. The child remained with me until it was sent away to Cawnpore on the 22nd February. The defendant left Calcutta on the 21st December 1892. He had been in hospital for about a week, and came out on the 14th of that month. I visited him every day while he was in hospital. His regiment left Calcutta to march to Cawnpore, on the 14th December, the day he came out of hospital. From the 14th December to the 21st idem when he left for Cawnpore, I saw the defendant every day at Maryville. Till the 15th he used to come every day for tiffin and stay till 9-30 P.M., but on the 19th he stayed altogether with us until he left on the 21st. We parted on the best terms possible. My eldest sister in England is called "Loll." Defendant wrote several letters to her about our engagement, and she used to send the letters to me. (Mr. Apcar tendered some of these letters, but they were not allowed to be put in). The defendant has not to my knowledge seen any of my relations. I heard from the defendant almost every day, after his arrival at Cawnpore. I received this letter, dated Cawnpore 7th February 1893, from the defendant on the 9th of that month. This telegram (produced) I received on the morning of the 14th. It was a deferred message, and I received it by post. It was despatched from Cawnpore on the 13th. It ran:—"Please consider engagement cancelled. Letter follows." By the same post that brought me the telegram I recived a letter from the defendant dated the 12th February, one day before the despatch of the telegram (the letter is a very long one, and we extract as follows—" My very very own, ever true loving and always most devoted and precious little darling wife * * * my sister did not say anything against you or about you, but referred to a letter I wrote to my father in answer to his which was very unkind. They say you cannot be a lady if you are a governess to the Connews as they don't go into society (you needn't tell the Cs.) and were quite against my marrying you. I gave him rather a warmer letter. I am sure darling you cannot expect to be welcome after what he said in his letter. In fact, I have written to the effect that I don't now want to have anything to do with the family as this is the second time they have spoken against the girl I wish to marry. The letter may have sounded unkind, but I never forgive a thing a second time. My darling little wify, don't think that I shall ever give you up. You and baby are my first thoughts and my family are now nothing to me. I never wish to be dependent or have any more to do with them after what they have said against you my pet. God bless and ever watch over you both my darling. Fondest and ever true love and countless kisses from your very own ever true loving and always most devoted hubby.—HERBERT)

Witness continuing said:—From the 18th September 1892 up to the receipt of the telegram the defendant had never again said or written to me a word about the cancelment of our engagement. I waited for his letter of explanation, promised in the telegram, but when it did not reach me by the 16th September, I wrote to him demanding an explanation. On the 19th September I received the following letter, dated Cawnpore 17th February:—

"Dear Lill,—My telegram was indeed cruel but all the same true. I have ceased to love you as I once did, in fact, my affections belong to another. I am making arrangements for sonny, and will let you know when to send him. Will send ayah and dhoby's pay tomorrow—Your H. Walton." On the outside and on the back of the envelope were written these words "send back the watch and chain-" Two days afterwards I got another letter from the defendant. It ran thus:—"I know I have behaved abominably to you, and no words can express my deep regret, but I feel things cannot be altered now, and can only entreat of your forgiveness and pray that you may be happier with one more deserving of your love than I could ever be. I am sending down bearer for my little boy and by him return your pictures and your last letter, which is the only one I possess, the others I destroyed some time ago. I would ask you to return my letters and little gifts which must of course be valueless to you now.

On the 25 March I received the following letter, dated Cawnpore 23rd idem.

"Dear Miss Lewis.—I have been told that you have said that you consider an apology to be due from me to you. When I wrote my letter of 19th February last, I had in my mind the same thing. I cannot say more now than I said then, but I can and do reiterate my sincere regret that I did not earlier see the mistake I had made, and that a lamentable weakness on my part should have made me continue on terms with you which has caused you natural feelings of indignation at what must appear to you as heartless on my part, though I am only thankful that before too late I was able to save you from the misery which would have followed my carrying out the engagement under the circumstances of my altered feelings. I hear you contemplate an action for breach of promise. Be this as it may I feel that a full apology is due to you, and I tender it with feelings of sincere respect and an honest wish to do you honor. Yours H. Walton.

Witness continuing said:—This was the last letter I received from the defendant. I wrote several letters to the defendant during our engagement. I reciprocrated his feelings. (Mr. Apcar here said that he would ask no more questions on that point unless the court was not satisfied that such was the case. The court intimated that it was satisfied). The receipt of the telegram caused me intense surprice. My letter of the 16th to the defendant in regard to the telegram was returned to me by him. This is the letter.

[Letter was read by Mr. Apcar.] It ran thus:—

["Oh Herbert, Herbert, what have you done, you cruel heartless boy, I have just received my death blow for which I fear you will have to pay the penalty. The news of your proposal to Miss Boyce has just reached me and seems to be the talk of Calcutta. You are the only Lieut. Walton in Cawnpore, and she is the only Miss Boyce. She will know in a day or so if she does not already know of your engagement to me of a year's standing. Are you a coward dear boy as well as being false to a girl who has been so true to you. Surely, you must be, or why have you not written. You have hither to led me to believe that money matters prevented you from marrying me, and now it seems that they are not to prevent you marrying another. But then I suppose she has money which this poor, broken-hearted girl has not. And then she is much younger than you are. I am a little older. Herbert! Herbert! tell me truly I implore you is this true or not? Is it possible for my darling to have ceased to love his true and faithful girl whom you have sworn by words and letter never to give up. Oh, dear dear boy, are you to part like this after all you have said? Oh! God! I shall never forget this week. I see now why you have kept me all there days in such terrible agony. It is because you cannot explain yourself. Oh dear! Oh dear! how has all this happened can you believe it possible of yourself, that only on Thursday morning (just one week ago) you wrote. "I will never give you up—you and sonny are my first thoughts!" and again "although you are the cause of my split with my family, don't think that this will make any difference in my love for you," and then on Monday, only a few days after, you sent me that heart-breaking telegram. Oh! darling, did you propose at once to her as soon as you thought yourself free, which of course you know you are not. How can you consider yourself so when you have been so cruel as to keep me without one single line? Oh! Herbert, why has God blessed you with this dear loving babe, whom you are so cruelly tearing away from one who has learned to love him so dearly, you have no love for him or me to wish to part us now. Darling, I would rather he died here in my loving arms than that you should take him from me to give to another. Oh! Herbert, how can you? I am too stunned and heart-broken to write another word. Am I ever to hear from you again. God bless you and help you to think well before you throw away the love of a true and ever faithful girl. Once more God bless you my darling and forgive you for what you are doing, is the prayer of our loving, heart-broken, Little Lill."

Witness continuing, said:—I wrote this letter to the defendant before I received the letter he promised in his telegram. I was put to much expense on account of this engagement. I had a trousseau made up. It cost about Rs. 1,000. I have now no private means of my own. I had some savings when I came out. I spent them on my trousseau. I purchased all but the bridal dress. I spent my money as I did in the belief that defendant would have married me in March.

As it was nearly 5 o'clock, Mr. Mitter asked that the case might be adjourned, as his cross examination of the witness would occupy more than an hour. The court consented and fixed the farther hearing of the case for Monday.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplde.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered ...	63	10	57	26	56	7	55	12
Tuesday, August 22	0	44	...	...	..	...	0	1
Total ..	68	54	57	26	56	7	55	13
Total fall to August 22nd, 1892	64	73	56	80	55	59	53	5
Total fall to August 22nd, 1891	74	40	53	59	56	13	50	45

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m., on the 21st August:—

	Ghatkoli.		Dhola.		Jetalsar.	
	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.
Previously registered.....	9	96	12	31	30	65
Sunday, August 20.....	.....		0	94	.....	
Total	9	93	13	25	30	65

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 22ND OF AUGUST, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·612	W	3	93·0	80·1	66	..	21·76	+2·41
Agra	29·669	N W	5	98·5	80·4	64	..	17·21	−2·58
Cawnpore..	29·677	Calm	1	93·0	80·1	88	..	37·87	...
Allahabad..	29·649	N E	1	94·0	79·8	91	..	29·71	+9·39
Jhansi	29·654	N W	4	99·5	83·2	69	..	18·33	−9·05
Jacobabad..	29·696	S E	6	105·4	78·2	79	..	1·33	−1·14
Karachi.....	29·6·8	W S W	16	85·0	77·5	83	..	7·26	+1·35
Jeypore	29·698	W S W	12	97·8	71·6	61	..	1·81	−0·57
Ajmere	29·738	W	13	92·4	77·0	73	..	16·10	+0·21
Deesa	29·750	W S W	10	93·8	73·8	73	..	24·03	+4·77
Ahmedabad	29·775	N W	8	94·3	77·1	76	..	30·20	...
Bhuj	29·702	W S W	19	92·6	75·9	69	..	7·30	−7·75
Rajkot	29·801	W	12	94·9	71·8	71	..	20·17	−2·07
Veraval.....	29·820	W	11	85·1	78·6	84	..	10·66	...
Veemuoh ...	29·740	W	11	90·8	77·6	81	0·85	21·98	+2·56
Indore	29·76	N W	5	87·5	70·1	82	0·20	21·17	−1·21
Saugor	29·683	W N W	5	93·4	74·6	86	..	37·40	+6·30
Jubbulpore.	29·718	W N W	3	91·4	74.1	88	0.16	47·99	+6·37
Hoshangabad	29·720	S W	4	93·9	74·7	93	0.46	24·15	−14·38
Khandwa...	29·751	W	9	85·7	73·7	91	1·51	14·78	−5·03
Raipur	29·660	W N W	5	89·8	75·1	..	..	27·72	+8·39
Allahabad..	29·702	N N W	10	89·8	73·0	83	..	21·51	−4·59
Amraoti....	29·724	W	9	90·1	71·8	88	1·01	19·25	−3.18
Akola	29·759	W	9	90·9	72·7	91	2·3	13.61	−8·11
Surat	29·799	W N W	7	89·1	76·1	78	...	31·45	+2·86
Malegaon...	29·777	W	7	89·4	73·1	73	0·05	17·43	−5·58
Bombay ...	29·853	W N W	13	84·9	78·5	80	0·02	48·68	−9·29
Poona.....	29·872	W	13	79·1	69·9	84	..	20·15	+6·39
Aurangabad	29·821	W S W	4	88·8	70·7	83	0·11	13·69	..
Sholapur ..	29·830	W N W	10	78·3	71·0	81	...	11·38	−3·21
Ratnagiri...	29·867	W N W	5	87·1	73·0	69	0·61	66·91	−15·73
Belgaum....	29·8 8	W S W	5	75·5	67·	92	0·05	23·14	−6 72
Goa	29·903	N W	9	84·1	74·4	91	0·11	65·11	...
Karwar	29·856	N	3	82·7	75·1	91	0·21	68·2	−25·61
Mangalore..	29·929	N N E	1	82·8	71·9	90	0·32	74·3	−14·20
Calicut....	29·911	N W	1	82·8	72·1	94	1·07	63·06	−17·91
Cochin	29·912	W N W	5	85·8	77·6	85	..	43·90	−18·34
Bangalore..	29·890	W	2	79·2	66·9	83	0·02	14·75	+2·88
Seound er abad	25·777	N W	12	78·2	71·3	81	0·37	25·43	+8·72
Masulipatam..	29·702	N W	10	91·7	77·0	74	..	16·00	...
Bellary	29·828	W	11	82·0	72·3	77	0·04	11·27	+5·79
Cuddapah...	29·801	W	..	91·0	73·3	84	..	24·47	+11·92
Nellore	29·771	W	10	97·7	73·0	75	0·02	7·83	−2·88
Coimbatore.	29·860	S	3	89·8	70·8	90	..	3·41	−0·33
Trichinopoly	29·824	W S W	6	97·0	78·3	62	..	5·16	−0·15
Negapatam..	29·810	W	5	96·0	78·9	76	..	12·90	+6·47
Colombo ...	29·936	W	11	86·6	77·5	72	0·02	13·81	−1·19

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall, J. J. Hospital (61·73); G. T. H.=0·00 (51·93); St. G. H.=0·00 (52·32); C. P.=0·02 (48·88).

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes of the 24 hours have been moderate or small in either direction over the whole country. The distribution is unchanged, and the baric gradients are moderate. Winds are south-easterly at Allahabad, north-easterly at Mangalore, southerly at Coimbatore, and south-westerly to north-westerly in all other places. The force has been moderate to light. This morning, the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Calicut, 20 at Ajmere and Rajkot, and 14 at Akola and Khandwa. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 11° above the mean of the season in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, Berar and at Saugor, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Surat, Madras and Negapatam, and about 8° below it at Sholapur, Secunderabad and Bellary The minimum temperature is 6° in excess of the average at Madras and Jhananai. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Over two inches of rain has fallen at Akola (2·38), over an inch at Khandwa (1·51"),Calicut (1·07") and Amraoti (1·01"), about an inch at Neemuch and Nagpur, about three-quarters of an inch at Mangalore, and light to moderate showers at Indore, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Bombay. Malegaon, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Bellary and Madras. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Bombay and Cochin is about half its average strength, and conditions are today more favourable for rain, and light to moderate showers may be expected on the West Coast. Abnormals indicate a shallow depression to the north-eastwards of Madras stations to the east-wards of Masulipatam in the Bay where the weather is slightly unsettled. This depression slightly influences the weather in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Berar, the Central Provinces and Central India, and conditions are very favourable for rain in all those districts except the Madras Presidency and at most of the Inland stations in the Bombay Presidency where only local scattered showers are probable at present.

S. H. C, HUTCHINSON,
Metecrological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 22.

Tuesdays observations:—The barometer changed irregularly and generally by small amounts. The depression which was crossing Burma yesterday has passed out into the Bay, but otherwise the distribution is little altered. The readings are highest in Malabar and the pressure exceeds normal in West Peninsula and considerable part of Central and North West India. The winds are assuming normal monsoon directions again, and increasing in force in the Centre, West and South of India, cyclonic in irregularly, but otherwise the distribution is little altered. The readings are highest in Malabar and the pressure exceeds normal in West Peninsula and considerable part of Central and North West India. The winds are assuming normal monsoon directions again, and increasing in force in the Centre, West and South of India, cyclonic in irregularly, but otherwise the weather cloudy and unsettled except north-west of India, and showery except in upper and north-west India. Purneah, Chanda and Akola have received over two inches, Rangoon, Toungboo. Diamond Island, Cogra, Jessore, Morcara, Calicut and Khandwa over one inch. Temperature inclined to fall but the heat is greater than usual in all provinces except Burma and Madras. The highest maximum is 108° montgomery.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDER.

Gazette of India August 19.

HOME DEPARMENT.

Surgn-Col J Cleghorn, M D, Inspr-Genl of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, now on deputation to England, has obtained privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days.

The service of Surgn-Capt F J Drury, I M S (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col T R McCullagh, Supt 2nd grade, Survey of India Dept, is granted furlough for one year three months and eighteen days.

STAR OF INDIA.

The following extract from the London Gazette, dated the 11th July, 1893, is republished for general information:—

India Office, July 3, 1893.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Henry Waterfield, Esq, C B Einancil Secretary to the Secretary of State for India in Council, to be a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

The following extract from the London Gazette, dated the 11th July, 1893, is republished for general information:—

India Office, July 3, 1893.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Deputy Surgeon-General Samuel Bowen Partridge, Retired Medical Deparement, Bengal, to be a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Surgn Capt J Chaytor White, M B, I M S (Bengal), Offg Medical Officer Meywar Bhil Corps, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn of Ajmire and as Medical Officer of the Merwara Battalion during the absence on privilege leave of Surgn Major D ffrench Mullen, M D, or until further orders.

The official designation of the Chief Insp

NOTICES.

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Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.

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This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

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The Ideal Infants' Food.

Contains Cow's Milk partially digested.

All the Starch of the Wheat used in Soluble Food is converted into the digestible form of dextrine.

Can be digested by the most delicate infant.

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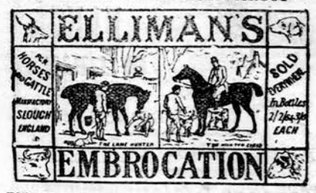

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is a pure, fragrant, non-gritty tooth powder, and warranted free from acids or other ingredients which destroy the enamel; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

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A soothing, healing and emollient milk for the face and hands and is most cooling and refreshing to the skin in hot climates; it removes freckles, tan, sunburn, roughness and redness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, &c. soothes and heals prickly heat, stings of insects, eczema, burns, and all cutaneous irritation more effectually than any other preparation, and produces soft fair skin, and a lovely delicate complexion; it is warranted harmless, and free from any lead or poisonous ingredients.

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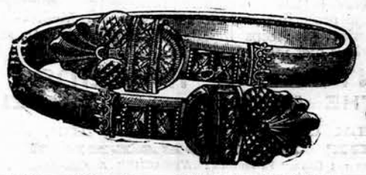

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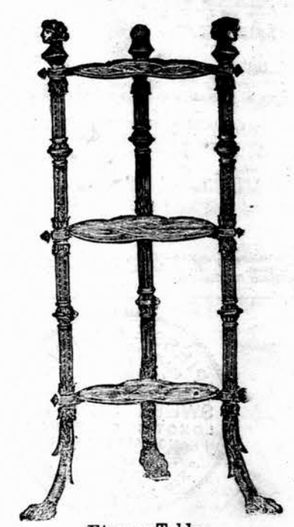

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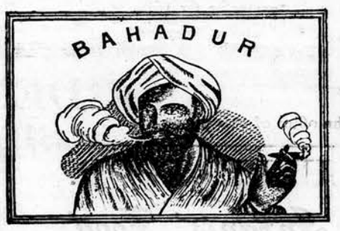

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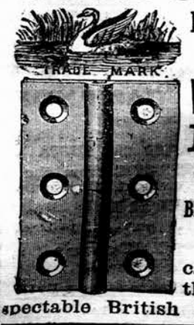

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